FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON END OF 'FRIENDSHIP-82' EXERCISES

LD191834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] This is Maj Marek Matysek speaking from the firing ground of the Pomeranian Military District. Today is the final day of the "Friendship-82" exercises. The final result of these exercises (?is friendship). Subunits are assembled on a huge square with equipment behind them which until only a few hours ago was being used in the exercises. Today it looks as if it is ready for a parade [words indistinct]. At our microphone we have Maj Gen Zbigniew Maziej. Citizen General, there have been many opportunities for meetings and for cooperation. Today this final event also has a very nice and international charm. [Begin Maziej recording] Today we ended the "Friendship-82" exercises.

A high assessment was made of the activities of all the troops taking part in the joint exercises. One must stress that the talks assigned by those in charge of the exercises -- breaking through individual defense lines and going over wide water obstables -- have been performed by the soldiers with a high level of battle training. Both the troops of the Soviet army, of the GDR National People's Army and of the Polish Army carried out all the tasks in the proper fashion. [end recording]

Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk, deputy minister of national defense and chief inspector of training, presented awards to outstanding soldiers during this year's "Friendship-82" exercises.

[Begin recording] [Molczyk in Russian] (?Comrade General), on behalf of the minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, I present you with a medal for brotherhood-in-arms. I congratulate you.

[Unidentified voice in Russian] I serve the Soviet Union.

[Molczyk in Polish] On behalf of the minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, I present you with a silver medal of merit for the defense of the country. Please accept my congratulations.

[Unidentified voice in Polish] For the glory of the fatherland.

[Unidentified voice in Russian] I greet you and wish you success for the well-being of Socialist Poland, and I present a valuable gift.

[Molczyk in Polish] [words indistinct] fairly pleasant moment to receive such a gift after merited effort.

[Unidentified voice in Polish] Certainly these exercises were fairly difficult, but today we can say that we have forgotten about the hard work. I have the honor of taking part in such an event for the first time.

[Maziej in Polish] We say the final day of the exercises because this is what was planned, but the international friendship concluded between the participating armies, between these soldiers and officers who met during the exercises, will undoubtedly remain for a long time.

[Matysek in Polish] One more thing. The exercises have officially ended, but the participating subunits will still go on. People have to return to barracks, check equipment, unload and clean the equipment. Only then will it be possible to speak of some spare time.

[Maziej in Polish] This is a fine high point, such a festive high note, for the completion of the exercises. But this is not the end for the soldiers. Above all the following still remains: planning and moving to places of permanent deployment, bringing equipment to technical efficiency, mothballing this equipment, and beginning a new period of training. [end recording]

Friendship Rally

LD192052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The tactical-operational "Friendship-82" exercises between allies ended today. The final high-note of the exercises was a friendship rally for the soldiers. The following officials attended the rally: General Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense and chief of General Staff of the Polish Army; Lieutenant General Jozef Baryla, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army; Army General Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact at the Polish Army; Colonel General Yuriy Zarudin, Commander of the Northern Group of Forces of the Soviet army, and Lieutenant General Heinz Handks, deputy chief of the army of the GDR National People's Army.

The ceremony began with the playing of national anthems and the hoisting of the flags of the Soviet Union, the GDR and Poland.

Addressing the rally, General Eugeniusz Molczyk -- who was in charge of the exercises -- chief inspector of training, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic and deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, made a lofty assessment of the course and achievements of the "Friendship-82" exercises. All the participants showed good battle training, great skill in using modern equipment, selflessness and exemplary discipline, the soldiers' hard work was a manifestation of internationalism and brotherhood-in-arms between the socialist armies. The exercises constituted an important stage in the training of troops. A hallmark of the exercises is the fact that they took place in areas where 37 years ago soldiers of the Soviet army and of the Polish People's Army waged a joint, victorious struggle for the liberation of these areas.

Speaking on behalf of the soldiers taking part in the exercises were: Lieutenant Albert Kowalski, Lieutenant Nikolay Cherkanov and Captain Peter Schulz. They stressed that the modern battlefield requires from soldiers the highest moral values and battle skills. It is the ambition of the soldiers to present these values dur'ng the exercises. They made the assurance that in a situation in which American imperialism is urging on the arms race soldiers would spare no effort in improving their battle mastery or in strengthening brotherhood-in-arms for the sake of the security of the socialist states and of peace on earth.

At the end of the ceremony a group of outstanding soldiers received medals of brotherhood-of-arms and diplomas. The rally ended with an artillery salute. Following the completion of the exercises the troops will regroup to the areas of their permanent deployment.

ADN Report on Rally

LD192108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (ADN) -- At the end of the operational-tactical exercises "Friendship-82" in the north-western part of Poland, a brotherhood-in-arms meeting took place at a training area of the Pomorsk Military Area on Friday. It was attended by members of the Soviet army, the GDR National People's Army [NVA] and the Polish Army.

Present were Gen Florian Siwicki, Polish deputy minister of national defense and head of the Polish Army General Staff; and Div Gen Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces; Army Gen Afansiy Shcheglov, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states in the Polish Army; Lt Gen Yuriy Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces in Poland; as well as Lt Gen Heinz Handke, the deputy chief of land armed forces.

The meeting began with the anthems and hoisting of the flags of the Soviet Union, GDR and Poland. The leader of the exercises, Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk, Polish deputy minister of national defense, addressed the comrades. He had high praise for the exercises and results of the "Friendship-82" exercises. All members had demonstrated a high level of combat training, masterly control of modern equipment and high discipline. He referred to their performances as an expression of the internationalism and brotherhood-in-arms of the socialist armies. The exercises were an important stage in the training of troops as well as in the strengthening of cooperation and coehsion of the fraternal armies.

General Molczyk underlined that one characteristic feature of the exercises is that they took place on a territory where 37 years ago soldiers of the Soviet army and Polish Army fought together victoriously for the liberation of these areas.

General Molczyk congratulated all soldiers on the exemplary execution of their tasks. He wished them further successes in this military duty as well as in the strengthening of the close cooperation of the fraternal armies.

On behalf of all army members involved in the exercises, Lt Albert Kowalski of the Polish Army, Lt Nikolay Tscherkanow of the Soviet army and Capt Peter Schulz of the GDR's NVA spoke. They emphasized that modern combat demands the highest moral values and masterly skill of the soldiers. It had been the soldier's honor to have proved this during the exercises. They promised that the army members will not spare their powers in order to improve their military ability and to strengthen further the brotherhood-in-arms in the interest of the reliable protection of socialism and peace.

Army members received medals and documents for special achievements. An artillery salute ended the impressive meeting of brotherhood-in-arms.

POLISH ROLE IN CEMA PRODUCTION OF MICROPROCESSORS

LD210424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] The 25th session of CEMA's Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation has been held in Moscow. The Polish delegation was led by Deputy Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk. The session examined the progress of the implementation of the decisions taken by the CEMA Executive Committee at its 102d meeting and paid special attention to the production of industrial robots and microprocessors. Deputy Minister Kazimierczuk said that Poland will make a considerable contribution to multilateral cooperation in this field, because the development of the production of elements, assemblies and certain materials required in the making of microprocessors is relatively advanced in Poland.

TRADE UNIONS SCORE U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

AU191030 Sofia BTA in English 0030 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 19 Mar (BTA) -- The Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions published a declaration stating that the working people in Bulgaria follow with anxiety the events in Central America and the Caribbean. The aggressive policy of the American imperialism has turned this area in a dangerous hotbed of tension threatening the world peace. It is pointed out further in the declaration that the objective course of history has brought deep changes in that part of the world, which affect adversely the interests of the monopolies. Blinded by greater-state ambitions, the new Washington administration has decided to stifle with fire and sword the striving of the people in that region for freedom, democracy and social progress. The chief target of this policy to date has become Nicaragua. The U.S. press admits that the goal of this campaign is to destabilize the government in that country on the Chilean model and to prepare conditions for its toppling with a military intervention.

It is stressed in the declaration that, loyal to their internationalist traditions, the Bulgarian working people and their trade unions have always been on the side of the peoples who fight for freedom and independence. They firmly denounce the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialism and its plans for intervention in Nicaragua and Salvador, for tightening up the blockade of Cuba. The Bulgarian working people denounce angrily the monstrous crimes of the U.S.-supported regimes in Central America and insist on stopping the terror, repressions and trampling on the basic human rights and freedoms there. The Bulgarian working people express their firm confidence that the right cause, for which the peoples and the working people in that part of the world are fighting, will triumph, the declaration of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions points out in conclusion.

PRC MILITARY PRESSURE ON INDIA CRITICIZED

AU191457 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Todor Stoyanov, BTA observer, commentary: "Tibet -- Launching Ground Against India"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Mar (BTA) -- China has already been in war with India. At present, as the Indian minister of defence said, Beijing has massed about half a million army in Tibet and is busy converting it into a giant springboard for eventual adventures against India. For years on end Beijing has been regrettably notorious with its territorial claims to the north and to the south. The geographical maps issued in China, in which the hand of expansion has advanced over foreign territories and whole states, are no more sensational. [as received] Neither are they an evidence of illiteracy. They only betray the face of Chinese hegemonism.

History has seen more than once how aggressiveness on paper has its continuation in military adventures and challenges in that part of Asia. And there is nothing illogical in it, since hegemonism remains to be a core in the Beijing foreign political philosophy. The troops in Tibet and the military preparations near the northern border with India are either a new blackmail against Delhi or a conception of a future aggression. Both are equally alarming and give sufficient ground for anxiety in a country with traditionally peaceful foreign policy and peaceful world outlook, contrary to the Chinese hegemonism.

The scheme of dealing an eventual military blow on this state would serve not only the Chinese doctrine for tension in the region, though it is hegemonism's favourable means. A military clash would have caused the acclamations of Washington, which is not sympathetic to neutral India, to her policy of non-alignment and seeking to convert this hugh country into a link of the anti-Soviet chain. Therefore, both the tension, if things remain at the tension level alone, and the hopes for pro-Western shift in the Indian policy as a result of new Tibetian war, correspond to both the Beijing and the Washington schemes. All this gives ground for concern in not only Delhi, but in all the capitals as well, for which the military threat and the potentially "hot spots" pose a danger to peace in the world.

JOURNALISM AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU192052 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 19 Mar (BTA) -- Today ("the Bulgarian Journalists Union) and the Union of the Journalists in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed a cooperation agreement "with the aim of contributing to the expansion and consolidation of the goodneighborly relations and cooperation in building up socialism" in the two countries.

In the document which covers the period up to 1985, the two unions of journalists reaffirmed their stand that "the friendship between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia is an important element of the security and peaceful development in the Balkans, in (?Europe) and in the world which is in [word indistinct] with the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki."

The agreement provides for an encouraging (?development) of the visits of journalists "with the view to covering the two countries' reality objectively and good willingly". It is stressed that the journalists' unions will encourage the contacts between televisions, telegraph agencies, (?kindred) newspapers and magazines and will render support to the work of the special envoys and the permanent correspondents.

A protocol specifying the cooperation in 1982 was also signed.

Mr Stoyne Krustev, first deputy-chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, and Mr Mirko (Sagol), member of the Presidency of the Union of Journalists in SFR of Yugoslavia and president of the Union of Journalists in Bosnia-Hercegovina, said after the signing of the documents that the activity of the journalists is of extraordinary great significance for the neighbourliness and peoples' getting familiar, for the strengthening of confidence and cooperation.

SOVIET METALLURGY OFFICIALS END VISIT

AU192054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The permanent Bulgarian-Soviet working group for bilateral cooperation in the field of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy ended its work tonight. In a 4-day session, the group discussed issues of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for 1982 and the following years, that were mainly connected with the deliveries of raw and processed materials to Bulgaria, with designing and equiping new projects, with the reconstruction and modernization of the existing capacities and with joint sceintific-research work. Georgiy Sergeyev, Soviet minister of ferrous metallurgy, and Igor Prokopov, deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy, were received by Comrade Todor Bozhinov.

Departure Reported

AU201617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Summary] "The delegation of the Soviet Ministries of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy has left Bulgaria. The delegation attended a session of the working groups for bilateral cooperation in these branches between our two countries." Igor Prokopov, deputy minister of nonferrous industry of the USSR, and Ivan Iliev, deputy minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, spoke about technical cooperation, reconstruction and building of enterprises, expanding the original base, technical improvement of the technologies and exchanges in front-ranking experiences. Ivan Iliev, deputy minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, said that "Bulgarian nonferrous metallurgy will further strengthen because, as is known, the Bulgarian copper and lead-zinc ores are poor and we have to search for greater effectiveness."

EQUIPMENT, BUILDING ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

AU202004 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 Mar (BTA) -- In 1983 Bulgaria will import from the Soviet Union equipment, building materials and constructive mechanized equipment for more than 60 sites. The cost of the deliveries will exceed 300 million rubles which is 17 per cent more as compared with the import of the complex equipment planned for this year. The equipment is designed for sites which are being built up with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Today a protocol of the delivereis of equipment has been signed here by the Bulgaria's Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The document provides for the metallurgical "Lenin" and "Kremikovtsi" combined works, the copper obtaining "Georgi Damyanov" combined workds, the chemical combined works in Dimitrovgrad to be reconstructed, and an equipment for a new expansion of the "Kozlodui" atomic electric power station to be delivered, etc.

An agreement for Bulgaria to manufacture equipment for atomic electric power station, constructed within the framework of the CMEA has been reached -- an equipment for [word indistinct].

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

AU191543 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, has received the Zimbabwe parliamentary delegation led by (Dydimus Mutasa), chairman of the Lower House.

TANCHEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LATIN AMERICA

AU202008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] The delegation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] led by Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, which had visited Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico has returned home. In Venezuela, the delegation had attended the congress of the Venezuelan Peasants Union. Comrade Petur Tanchev said the following to a Bulgarian radio representative on his arrival at Sofia Airport:

[Begin recording] The congress in Venezuela ended successfully, and we had many meetings and talks there with ministers and highranking state and party leaders, and particularly with the leaders of the Social Democratic Party. We also met the president, and our entire visit there was held in an atmosphere of sympathy for Bulgaris. We also visited Brazil, where we were welcomed as official representatives of the Bulgarian parliament and the BNAU. We were particularly welcomed in the Senate where a special session was held in honor of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria. We also had talks with the country's president. Brazil is a huge country, of tremendous potential which wants to develop cooperation with Bulgaria. We also visited Mexico, where deep traces following the visit of Todor Zhivkov are still to be felt, and particularly of all that Lopez Portillo and Comrade Todor Zhivkov have done for developing cooperation between Bulgaria and Mexico. [end recording]

STANISHEV BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SYRIA

AU191540 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has left for Syria on an official visit at the invitation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

Meeting With Gromyko

LD191356 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, opened talks in Moscow on Thursday with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko. The talks are mainly on the economic cooperation of the two countries, in particular on cooperation of the two countries, in particular on cooperation in industrial production and coordination of the construction plans for an enterprise for ore extraction in the USSR. Particular attention is being paid to nuclear energy production whose development is being secured by the both countries within the CEMA framework.

The two ministers are also discussing the new Soviet peace initiatives announced at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions. Czechoslovakia fully supports the new Soviet peace proposals.

Chnoupek Address at Luncheon

LD191624 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia "fully supports the new Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of Soviet trade unions. The declaration of unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union and their reduction — that is more than a noble gesture," visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here Friday.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Byhuslav Chnoupek stressed that similarly as the key initiatives on this problem submitted by Leonid Brezhnev last year at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and also at the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the new Soviet proposals represent the most honest offer deserving to be followed. "We appreciate them as sincere expressions of the will of the Soviet leadership for peace and of its belief in the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement, as a mighty impulse for reactivation of all blocked negotiations," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

"We fully support the view of the Soviet Union that if the United States and NATO implemented their plan and deployed new missiles in Europe, it would pose a new real additional danger for socialist countries from the side of the United States and at the same time the necessity to take such retaliatory measures which would place also the opposite side, including the United States and its territory, in a similar situation," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

"We will make every effort to help push through these new initiatives and use them in a proper way in our activity and in talks on a working document which we have submitted to the preparatory committee of the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly."

Together with fraternal socialist countries, Czechoslovakia demands that the just-ended phase of the Madrid meeting do not become its definitive end. On the contrary, "we plan to do our best during the break... that the deliberations be positively concluded, including the approval of the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

"We denounce all hostile actions organized by the U.S. imperialists against the Soviet Union and Poland. We openly come out against all efforts of the NATO countries to grossly interfere in Polish affairs," he emphasized.

"Socialist Czechoslovakia, side by side with the Soviet Union, will continue to...stand on guard of peace, oppose the (?adventurous) policy of aggressive imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists, and support the just national liberation struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America," he said.

CTK Interview 19 March

LD191646 Prague CTK in English 1549 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia "appreciates the new Soviet disarmament initiatives as a further highly constructive step of the Soviet leadership demonstrating its will to peace and its faith in the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CTK here today.

"We resolutely denounce all hostile actions organized by the imperialists against the Soviet Union and Poland as a deliberate and a totally futile obstruction on a course set by the Helsinki conference," he stressed.

"We also reject all attempts of the United States and its NATO allies to make the continuation of the Madrid meeting dependent on developments in Poland. In our opinion, it is necessary to reopen the path of continuing and enriching the East-West dialogue without delay. Conditions for this still exist. This was quite clearly emphasized during our talks with Andrey Gromyko," Bohuslav Chnoupek said in the interview.

"In close coordination with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Czechslovakia will further the cause of peace, help preserve the policy of detente and progress in the sphere of military detente and disarmament," Bohuslav Chnoupek said. "I am very content with the results of my working visit to the Soviet Union. We noted with satisfaction that the relations of our fraternal countries achieve nowadays the highest quantitative and qualitiative level in all spheres. It is undoubtedly the result of continuous promotion of cooperation of our communist parties," he emphasized.

Interview on Soviet Relations

LD201526 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2050 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Interview with CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek in Moscow on 19 March by unidentified correspondent for the "24 Hours" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, the new Soviet peace proposals Comrade Brezhnev presented at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions are generally at the center of attention. How were they reflected in your talks with Minister Gromyko?

[Answer] I would say that they were actually at the core of our attention during the 2 days that we exchanged views with Comrade Gromyko on foreign policy issues and coordinated the common line elaborated by our parties' congresses. We have informed our Soviet friends that these proposals were received in Czechoslovakia -- as in the whole world -- with great interest and with the full, spontaneous support of the Czechoslovak public. This is not only because we are neighbors of the GDR, where these missiles are planned to be deployed, and not only because we are in the center of Europe in a territory affected by every large European war, it is primarily because of the principles of our peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. We also underlined -- and this will be reflected in the communique, as it was in our speeches today -- that we should do our utmost in the area of the Czechsolovak foreign policy -- at every level in every direction, in bilateral negotiations, at international meetings -- to help to implement the new Soviet peace proposals. We can say that the current reaction to them is spontaneous and that they are now at the center of world public attention. They are welcomed by the prevailing majority of people and governments.

Many people claim that they are still studying the proposals. This is not bad, because these issues are very serious and as such they ought to be and can be a topic of study. However, as we said to Comrade Gromyko today, in the near future we would like to bring them to the attention of those governments which gave their categorical no before they even translated the Russian text into English. Such issues ought to be assessed with realism and with seriousness, because if nobody meets our proposals -- that is, the socialist countries' proposals -- halfway, what Comrade Brezhnev spoke about at the congress of Soviet trade unions can happen. That is to say, our side cannot leave such measures without retaliation. [sentence as heard] there are considerable possibilities for socialist countries in this direction.

The program for this visit was very rich, very varied. We spoke about global issues, about the hotbeds of tension, about territorial issues. Naturally, as usual we also paid considerable attention to the issues of mutual relations. I do not want to go into details but I would like to stress the main thing that the two sides underlined: we cannot find a historical parallel for the current high standard of our relations. This is true in every area, in the mutual cooperation at every level. These are excellent relations which are very well and closely coordinated in the sphere of foreign policy. They form an important and significant part of strengthening the unity and fraternity of the countries of the socialist community, of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA.

USSR Reportage

For Soviet coverage of the visit to the Soviet Union by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and foreign minister, including speeches and the final communique, see the Eastern Europe section of the 19 March and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Return to Prague 20 Mar

LD201202 Prague CTK in English 1132 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 20 Mar (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home Saturday from a visit to the Soviet Union.

The two-day visit took place at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD191622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The Central Council of Trade Unions delegation which attended the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions returned to Prague today from Moscow. The delegation was led by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

U.S. TROOPS IN SINAI SEEN AS 'OCCUPYING FORCE'

AU191857 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 82 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Notes": "The American Soldiers in Sinai"]

[Text] At the beginning of this week, the first foreign units of the so-called multinational armed forces arrived on the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula. This Wednesday saw the arrival there of roughly 700 men from North Carolina, members of the 82d U.S. Airborne Division; that is, the arrival of the first American soldiers. As is known, this formation is part of the American army's intervention forces, the so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

What do these facts signify, in the context of Middle East developments? Regardless of the diplomatic niceties that can be used, the truth is that the Israeli occupying forces, which are to vacate the Sinai by 25 April, are now being followed by troops which also have the character of an occupying force. The first permanent [stala] base of American troops -- not only in Egypt, but generally in the Middle East -- is now being established in Sinai. The fact that it will also house soldiers from the Fiji Islands and a few Norwegians, or some units from West European countries, changes nothing as to the term "multinational forces" merely representing the proverbial Spanish screen, in vain attempting to conceal this lasting [trvala] military entry of the United States onto the Middle East scene. The presence of soldiers from other NATO countries merely underscores the nature of these armed forces as a tool aimed against the Arab national liberation movement, and as a lever for pushing through imperialist interests.

As a bridgehead, the Sinai represents ideal territory for them. The forces will be deployed in a whole system of bases and emplacements along the entire Israeli-Egyptian border (incidentally, they will be deployed on the Egyptian side of the border, although Israel was the aggressor in the war of June 1967) -- that means, from the shores of the Mediterranean to those of the Red Sea. The Sinai Peninsula also represents for them a most advantageous approach to areas of the Persian Gulf.

The United States is counting in advance on being able to order the American units in Sinai to any place where, in its belief, "vital U.S. interests" will be threatened. According to the paper New York TIMES representatives of the Pentagon have expressed their belief that any American unit deployed in Egypt can be used beyond the borders of Sinai if an "extraordinary situation" emerges.

The establishment of the first permanent base of American troops in the Middle East, especially one with this kind of mission, thus belongs to the category of black and warning news. Particularly since it is connected with other, no less alarming facts. One of these facts is the latest official announcement that in the next few months the Pentagon intends to organize new naval maneuvers in the vicinity of Libyan shores. This is a new and spiteful provocation against Libya, a provocation threatening the stability of the entire area -- which is what always happens wherever the Pentagon's armed messengers arrive.

DAILY ATTACKS POPE ON LACK OF ACTION, SILENCE

AU191821 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 18 Mar 82 p 4

["Su"-signed article: "Words Not Backed by Deeds"]

[Excerpts] More than 3 years have elapsed since the election of Pope John Paul II. The following question emerges: What can be said about the activity of the pope during that -- although not long -- period?

During his appearances, John Paul II often touches upon international political issues. Here one has to say that the pope has said many useful words in the interest of peace, disarament, against war and against armed conflicts. But these were just words, never followed by deeds. After all, until now one would vainly look in his speeches for any sort of accusation or condemnation of the U.S. military endeavors responsible for the current aggravation of the international situation.

During his journey through Mexico -- referring to the Gospel -- the pope condemned the participation of church servants in the liberation movements of their countries. The pope stressed the duty of church representatives to pray and not get involved in politics. Several observers noted that for "some" reason he did not refer to that part of the clergy which has joined the rightist political parties and groups.

Those "some" reasons are obvious -- they are in support of imperialism, in the struggle against socialism and the international workers movement.

Such and similar positions of the pope do not concern the great part of the Latin American Catholic clergymen, who continue to actively oppose dictatorial regimes and promote social changes expressing the interests of nations. Many representatives of the churches of the Latin American countries have been subjected to repression for their democratic views, and several were tortured to death. To the recently departed belongs, for example, Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero, known for his speeches against violence and the terror of the government junta and fascist gangs.

In this connection one must not forget the former U.S. president, J. Carter, who used to speak hypocritically in favor of the "observance" of human rights in the socialist countries (cleverly carrying coal to Newcastle; to divert attention from the violation of these rights in the United States), but who not even on a single occasion condemned the persecution of priests in the Central American countries.

The pope's tenacious silence on the bloody repressions carried out by Pinochet and other fascist dictators, among whose victims were many priests, has elicited a sharp protest and dissatisfaction among Latin American Catholics. At the end of 1979, under the pressure of the clergy, the pope was forced to mention the violation of human rights in Chile, but at the same time he could not resist making an aggressive and disparaging allusion to Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea. On 28 October 1979, when John Paul II spoke about the situation in the world, he also commented on the verdict of the Prague City Court, which found five Czechoslovak citizens guilty of the punishable offense of subversion of the republic (according to article 98, paragraph 1.2 of the penal code), with the following words: "We cannot remain indifferent to the reaction throughout the world to the trial which took place in Prague last week, in our beloved Czechoslovakia, which handed down sentences eliciting reaction from political, cultural and social groups and personalities in various countries. I am recalling this because involved is a country especially close to my heart. For this reason I would like reports concerning Czechoslovakia to be of such a nature that would always call forth only everybody's recognition and respect." This statement is evidence that the pope is not alarmed by people carrying out subversive activity against Czechoslovakia, but by the fact that our state rightly and in accordance with valid laws calls them to account.

LEADERS ATTEND TRADE UNION CONGRESSES 20-21 MARCH

LD202100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The congresses of twelve trade unions are taking place today and tomorrow with the determination to increase the role of the trade unions in fulfilling the economic and social program of the CPCZ. The creative and lively atmosphere of the discussions is brought to you in the following report by Ivana Bernaskova:

The congresses are the final stage of preparations for the 10th all-trade union congress. The importance of the discussions are underlined by the presence of delegations from the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the National Front led by members of the party Central Committee Presidium, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Jozef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO BARBADOS, GDR -- Prague, 2 Mar (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak appointed Antonin Fornusek new CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Barbados. CSSR President Gustav Husak appointed Pavol Sadovsky CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, and simultaneously decided on recalling Frantisek Hamouz from this function. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 82 p 1 AU]

MITTAG REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD191934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 19 Mar 82

["Dinner in Honor of Soviet Government Delegation -- Guenter Mittag: GDR Supports Fully and Totally the Latest Proposals by Leonid Brezhnev" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Mar (ADN) -- Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, gave a dinner in Berlin on Friday in honor of the Soviet Government delegation led by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is attending the Leipzig Spring Fair.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, paid tribute in a toast to the new USSR peace initiative. "It is with deep emotion and individed approval that we have heard the news of the new proposals by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, concerning disarmament and the preservation of peace," he said. "These proposals by Leonid Brezhnev, based on a high sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind, are an expression of the way in which the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress, especially in a complicated international situation, is being consistently realized."

Such a constructive approach to the solution of the most important question on each today, that is, the safeguarding of peace, is based on the CPSU's Leninist course, Guenter Mittag emphasized. He continued:

"Leonid Brzhnev's new proposals concerning a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR have met with a colossal international response around the globe. They underline very clearly that there is a clear and realistic alternative to the policy of confrontation as forced at present by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism. This will give new, great impetus to the f ght by all honest people for the safeguarding and preservation of peace, for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe." Next, Guenter Mittag emphasized: "I should like to state here and now that the GDR supports fully and totally Leonid Brezhnev's latest proposals."

Comments published recently in the GDR media also showed that the attitude of those who voice reservations without having studied the proposals is incomprehensible. It merely shows what great efforts must still be undertaken in order to strengthen the process of detente and to safeguard peace. "The GDR considers this proposal to be a great step toward achieving arms limitation and disarmament. In this way, a process can be launched, as stated also by Olof Palme, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, leading to genuine agreement on mutual measures."

Earlier, the head of the Soviet Government delegation, Aleksey Antonov, had offered a toast expressing his pleasure at the lively exchanges of experience both in Leipzig and in the enterprises visited. "I should like to emphasize," Aleksey Antonov said, "that we are very impressed by the Leipzig Fair. We were especially interested in the exhibitions of the GDR and the other fraternal countries. Numerous examples have convinced us that the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration as well as the long-term program of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and GDR are being consistently impelmented, and how successfully and energetically the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress are being realized."

TRADE TALKS WITH ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVES HELD

AU181342 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] On Wednesday Dietrich Lembke, deputy minister of foreign trade, had a discussion on question of implementing intergovernmental agreements of foreign trade relations between the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania with Dhimiter Karanzha, charge d'affaires, and Albanian foreign trade representatives.

TISCH SPEECH AT USSR TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU191919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 82 p 6

[Report on address by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB National Executive Committee chairman, at the 17th Soviet trade union congress in Moscow on 17 March]

[Text] On Wednesday Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, gave a greetings address at the 17th Soviet trade union congress. On behalf of the FDGB he conveyed to the delegates and guests of the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions, the workers class and all working people of the Soviet country the most cordial, fraternal greetings of the trade union members and the working people of the GDR.

The delegation of the FDGB, Harry Tisch stressed, is following the congress with great attention. "The outstanding results of your work, to which the socialist competition has also contributed, testify to the industriousness and resourcefulness of the Soviet workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia. The creativity of man is a precious asset. We are convinced that with the decisions of this congress you will contribute toward further developing this creativity, and thus contribute toward implementing the general line of the 26th party congress under the leadership of the party of Lenin."

Socialism Has Continued the Triumphant March

The speaker continued: "It is a great and important truth, if we say in the 65th year since the Great October Socialist Revolution and in the 60th year since the foundation of the USSR: Since the birth of the power of the workers and peasants in 1917, socialism has unceasingly continued its triumphant march despite all resistance and difficulties. Today, we German trade unionists from the GDR are ourselves part of this truth.

We consider ourselves lucky to be firmly and unshakably allied with the country of Lenin, the trailblazer of human progress. We are expecially impressed by the guiding statements of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, our dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. All his work is most closely linked with the unswerving struggle for preserving and strengthening world peace. For this we want to cordially thank our dear friend Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and sincerely congratulate him on the honor from the World Federation of Trade Unions."

The further prosperity of the Soviet country strengthens the attraction of socialism, that social order which gives social security and safety to the workers class, the working people and their families, Harry Tisch stated. This favors the advance of Marxism-Leninism in the world and is of great importance for our joint struggle.

The decisive question with which the world is concerned today is the question: war or peace? The most reactionary circles of the United States have dangerously aggravated the international situation by their confrontation and intensified armament course. While the crisis of the capitalist system is deepening, the imperialist armament is increased to an unbridled extent. Mass unemployment, inflation and a social dismantling are linked with hysteric anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

"Therefore it is an urgent requirement to even more determinedly mobilize the great strength of the international trade union movement for the cause of peace and to resolutely defend the highest human right -- the right to life.

The far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union for arms limitation and disarmament show how the imperialist confrontation course can be opposed and the danger of a nuclear war banned.

Especially in Europe, which according to Mr Reagan's plans could become a nuclear desert, the results of the policy of detente must be preserved and developed further in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

The 9 million FDGB members are aware of the responsibility which they bear on the dividing line between imperialism and socialism in Europe for the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

The GDR workers class and its trade unions, the speaker reported, are presently preparing for the 10th FDGB Congress. This congress will reflect the exertion of the comprehensive rights of the trade unions in the GDR -- rights which have never existed previously in the history of the German trade union movement.

Under the motto "High Performance Growth by Increasing Labor Productivity, Effectivity and Quality -- everything for the benefit of the People and Peace!" A broad mass movement has developed in the socialist competition to implement the targets adopted at the 10th SED Congress.

"In this way we are helping to fulfill the great tasks which result from the ever closer cooperation of our peoples and the socialist integration in the 1980's. And thus we are also helping to put into practice in daily life the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and USSR," Harry Tisch stressed.

USSR Experiences of Great Use

If in a few weeks the FDGB delegates will meet in Berlin for their congress, the wealth of experience of the Soviet trade unions will be of great use in discussing and determining the tasks.

Finally, the FDGB chairman wholeheartedly wished the Soviet trade unionists new great successes in communist construction.

He exclaimed: "Long live the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union: Long live the fraternal militant community between our two trade union organizations! Long live proletarian internationalism and peace!"

Other Tisch Comments

For Soviet media reportage on other remarks by Harry Tisch at the Soviet trade union congress in Moscow, see the Political & Social Developments section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT of 22 March.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER JOBERT VISIT REPORTED

LD210516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Leipzig, 20 Mar (ADN) -- Michel Jobert, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of France, arrived in Leipzig on Saturday at the head of a delegation. He was received by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Minister Jobert noted with satisfaction the positive development of economic relations between the two states in 1981 and said that judging by the state of affairs at the beginning of this year, such development will continue in 1982. The French Government values very highly the stable development of economic relations with the GDR which had led to above-average growth rates in the value of foreign trade between the two countries. The French Government proposes to continue pursuing this development vigorously. Guenter Mittag replied that the GDR will promote relations with the Republic of France with an equally constructive attitude.

The French minister took the opportunity to pay a visit to the French and GDR exhibits. He was particularly interested in GDR machine tool construction, which was explained to him by Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building. The minister acknowledged the high quality of GDR products and welcomed concrete suggestions on strengthening industrial cooperation in this field.

A dinner given by Guenter Mittag in honor of the French minister was attended by Henri Baquiast, chairman of the France-GDR Economic Committee, Pierri Sudreau, president of the Union of French Railway Car Workers, Maurice Deshors, French ambassador to the GDR, and other personalities. Representing the GDR were Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Minister Georgi, Wolfgang Keil, deputy minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, and other personalities.

In an ADN interview Minister Michel Jobert expressed French interest in expanding trade and economic relations with the GDR. Due to frequent meetings with GDR representatives in the political and economic sphere, there has been no problems in developing economic links. "The GDR is a country with a long industrial tradition, particularly in machine construction," said the French minister of trade. The GDR machine tool construction inudstry is, he said, of an international standard. In this respect relations between the GDR and France are already naturally predetermined. "It is important," he continued, "to make good progress." He noted the importance of the Leipzig Fair. It is for this reason, having just arrived back from Japan, that he has come to Leipzig.

ARMY POLITICAL DIRECTORATE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

AU191633 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 82 p 2

[ADN report: "The Soldier's Duty Will Be Fulfilled: Lt Gen Horst Bruenner on Party Elections in the National People's Army (NVA) and Border Troops"]

[Summary] "As everywhere in the republic, the party elections in the NVA and Border Troops are also marked by a politically open-minded and militant atmosphere, and are leading to further strengthening the party organizations' fighting strength. This is what Lt Gen Horst Bruenner, deputy chief of the NVA's Political Main Administration and candidate member of the SED Central Committee, stated in an interview with ADN. 'In view of the dangers to peace conjured up by the most aggressive imperialist quarters, the communists in uniform regard achieving a measurable increase in fighting strength and combatreadiness as their decisive contribution to the strengthening and protection of socialism and peace.'"

During the accountability meetings, accounts were rendered as to how every individual communist fulfills his soldierly duty, and how he helps to further enhance the combatreadiness of his military collective. "The communists have proved to be steadfast strugglers with a marked will for achievement, political steadfastness, a high degree of vigilance and accurate discharge of military duties on the terrain and in the barracks, on the borders, in the water, on land and in the air. At any time they explain the problems of the international situation, the successful SED military policy and close combat alliance of the socialist armed forces rallied around the glorious Soviet army. They always stand in the foremost lines whenever it is important to obtain maximum military and economic benefits in political and combat training while effectively exploiting all the available forces and resources."

Proceeding from the documents of the third session of the SED Central Committee and from Erich Honecker's statements before the first kreis secretaries, the communists defined the tasks in order to enchance the fighting strength of the party organizations and the prestige of every communist. "They are making stipulations about how the relations with the army members and border soldiers who are not affiliated with the party can be fashioned even more closely in order to even more effectively assert the party's leading role in political and combat training, in the duty system and in the border and combat service." SED members and candidate members made valuable proposals for enhancing the combat readiness of their units, and made personal pledges for this purpose.

SED PROBLEMS WITH PEACE MOVEMENT, YOUTH VIEWED

DW190903 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 19 Mar 82 pp 9-10

[Joachim Nawrocki article: "A Turn Away From the Party"]

[Text] West Berlin, in March -- Many details about a speech recently given by Erich Honecker, SED General Secretary, to kreis party secretaries were not meant for the socialist people. "Additional passages pertained to the strengthening of the GDR's defense capability as well as to the tasks of the armed forces," the SED paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND disclosed; but it did not say what had been said. Will conscription be extended to 2 years?

Economic worries were also only touched on in passing in the reprint of the speech. Honecker reportedly criticized the GDR's economic achievements and announced further price increases. The future will tell whether this is true. However, the SED paper reprinted seemingly verbatim the party chief's demand to "enhance the quality and effectiveness of agitation and propaganda and to stay in constant ideological mobilization." How is that supposed to be done if all ticklish subjects are excluded?

The SED leadership has plenty of problems: Poland, militarization and the peace movement, restless young people, the bothersome Protestant Church, economic problems and, last but not least, the unstable situation in Moscow. The first secretaries of the kreis directorates are the first to sense this. They are the party's frontline officers of the party and are not as removed from the stirrings among the people as are the Politburo and the apparatus of the Central Committee. They are the first involved when it comes to sensing any displeasure among the people, smoothening waves of trouble and resisting undesired stirrings. The party leadership cannot help them with phrases. The ideological work, which Honecker termed the "crucial part" of party activities, can be only as successful as is the local party organization.

General Jaruzelski's martial law in not particularly a relief to the GDR leadership. Granted, it was bound to be unpleasant for the GDR to be wedged in between the idelogical adversary in the West and incalculable reform communism in the East, and to wait for the effects at home. On the one hand, the SED leadership was surely aware that the stirrings in Poland would be strangled in one way or another (a bit too late as far as the SED leadership is concerned). On the other hand, the Polish revolt has found little echo in the GDR, at least among the older generation. Since hardly anyone in the GDR believes that anything could be changed for the better through civil disobedience and strikes, or through pressure on the state and party, the Polish developments were mainly irksome not only to the SED but also to most of the people.

Yet, the Polish events were not devoid of any echo at all in the GDR. A trade union which represents the interests of the workers even against the state, if necessary, and a party organization whose functionaries are elected from the bottom and not appointed from the top -- weren't these bound to be tempting examples? Cancellations of membership in the GDR trade union organization FDGB, and increased criticism of bureaucratic decisions provide initial indications of this.

The GDR leadership reacted swiftly. Suddenly the FDGB was praised in the press as an organization which strictly and successfully promoted the rights of the working people vis-a-vis the plant managements. Narrow-minded functionaries in the party and state were replaced quickly and without fuss. The workers-peasant inspectorate criticized the fact that complaints and petitions of citizens were not processed but dismissed as "griping." The inspectorate said that many state managers fail to endeavor "to remedy grievances for the benefit of all."

In his speech to the SED kreis secretaries, Honecker even demanded that the proposals submitted by the working people during the trade union elections "be duly taken into account." The word of the worker must be made to wield maximum weight, all problems of domestic and foreign policies must be frankly discussed with the people. "Tactful behavior toward the working people" would be in keeping with the Thaelmann tradition.

This, however, would be something entirely new in the SED's history. The party often behaved tactically, but it has never been tactful to this day.

As late as in November Werner Walde, SED boss in Cottbus Bezirk, characterized the demands of young Christians for a "social peace service" as actions "hostile to peace, socialism and the Constitution." The desire of the Protestant Church for a dialogue with Margot Honecker, minister of public education, was rejected with the patent argument that such a dialogue would violate the principle of state-church separation. The FDJ journal JUNGE GENERATION stated recently that a peace movement is effective only if it proceeds from the recognition "that peace and socialism form an entity as do imperialism and war." This is not very tactful.

However, it is precisely tact which the GDR leadership will need to an increasing degree. The GDR's security apparatus can cope easier with organized opposition and individual resistance than with a diffuse and elusive peace movement. Arrests and expulsions are carried out in individual cases, and the more defenseless the subject, the harsher the punishment. A young woman who distributed leaflets in Leipzig on "Human Rights Day" was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. A female passer-by in East Berlin who told a Western television camera that she considered the compulsory exchange of deutsche marks for Intershop coupons to be a deprivation of rights brought 18 months in jail on herself.

Opposition just does not flourish in such a climate. Thus real political resistance in the GDR is very isolated. Robert Havemann and his followers are kept tight control by the state security service. Rudolf Bahro is in the West. His ideas surely have some followers in the party apparatus, but if they exert any lasting influence, it is not evident. Some writers make thoughtful and critical statements, but they are satisfied with doing this within a closed circle or in the West.

There is even much less of a political underground. Nothing has been heard again of the "Federation of Democratic Communists of Germany," which had a manifesto published in DER SPIEGEL in early 1978. What supposedly had formed either consisted of loners or was quickly smashed. The followers of the stalinist "KPD, Section GDR," which formed in 1980, soon found themselves in jail. From time to time leaflets have appeared in the GDR advocating the founding of free trade unions and more democracy and human rights, but these are isolated actions.

The many thousand political prisoners in the GDR have not been jailed for actual opposition but for having filed applications for exit permits, attempting to escape, copying Biermann songs or simply opening their mouths too wide. This is why a GDR joke tells of a new state emblem: a goat on a stool -- "whoever bleats, sits" ["sitting" denotes detention]

Thus organized opposition is not a problem for the GDR. We cannot be deluded by the papers full of criticism and background information that occasionally are passed on to Western newspapers from inside the GDR. The GDR's real domestic problem is the lethargy of the older people and the apathetic assimilation, or passionate aloofness, of the younger generation. Against such things the state is much more powerless than it is against conscious resistance. If a rock festival turns into a discussion forum, if young people conduct a sitdown strike to demand the establishment of a youth center, if thousands of young people (as recently happened in Dresden) gather for a peace forum -- then the helplessness of the SED state comes to light in its entirety.

Facing the choice between massive police action or letting things ride and not saying anthings, the SED state often seeks a third course of action: infiltration and flirtation. It sets up the desired youth center, but under FDJ management. The functionaries are looking for forms which correspond to Western models and pretend to be based on democracy. The socialist competition drive "Make Our Towns and Villages More Beautiful" calls itself a "citizens' initiative," although it is not organized by citizens but instituted by the National Council of the National Front.

Such examples set precedents. Following the model of "Rock Against the Right" concerts in the Federal Republic, there was a "Rock for Peace" event in East Berlin's Palace of the Republic in January. In intensive talks the Protestant Church seems to have been able to prevent the unorganized peace movement in the GDR from imitating the traditional Easter marches in the West this year. Instead, the FDJ is now planning a motor rally to Dresden over Easter. The peace movement must be satisfied with regional meetings.

True citizens' initiatives are highly unwelcome, of course. When East Berlin vicar Reiner Eppelmann collected signatures early this year for a "Berlin Appeal -- Create Peace Without Arms," he was interrogated by the state security service. The FDJ quickly countered with a motto of its own: "Peace Must Be Armed." Even the church repudiated the appeal. Church leaders declined to support Eppelmann's action and even maintained that his appeal did not serve an objective dialogue.

They may even be right at that because where the state and the party sense confrontation, there is no longer any basis left for talking. The question is simply whether the GDR leadership is still receptive to an objective dialogue with a reserved church. Honecker's promise that Christians would be treated equally in schools and in training has not been kept. Magdeburg Bishop Krusche reported late last year that a girl who had received baptism was "called to account" for this by her school directorate and asked to leave the school. Krusche said that this was not an isolated case but a trend.

Nevertheless, the Protestant Church keeps seeking a dialogue with the state. At its synods it speaks openly about its anxieties -- for this reason Western correspondents are not allowed to report on these synods anymore -- but it does not want confrontation. Saxon Land Bishop Hempel said at the peace forum in Dresden's Kreuzkirche in response to questions from young people: "I don't know what else I really can do in the name of Christ except talk, talk, talk. Sometimes I am fed up with my own words because they do not achieve anything; but what else should I do? ...Are the two no's of the government -- to defense service in the social sphere and to reservist service without arms -- so crucially significant that this becomes a matter of our creed? May God forgive me if I am wrong. What I say about this is: No!"

A church practicing its creed, as in the Third Reich, that is, a church in resistance, is not what the church in the GDR wishes to be. Rather it perceives itself as a "church in socialism" which preaches the gospel, mediates, and once in a while also irons out trouble. It sees its opportunities in opening its doors wide to those young people who are seeking a different content in life than Marxism-Leninism or the idyllic dacha life.

There is nothing in the GDR that would be comparable to the Poland of 1980-81: no irritated workers, no organizations like KOR, no trade unions like Solidarity, no cardinal like Wyszynski. What has to worry the party-state leadership is indifference, the much-criticized "slovenliness," dissatisfaction, ideological emptiness, the "creeping counterrevolution," and last but not least the growing activity of the unorganized peace movement over which even the churches have only limited influence.

The fear of war has also gripped the people of the GDR. The apocalyptic specter which the SED has painted on the wall to weaken the defense determination of the West is now grinning back at its creators.

"Never before has peace been as seriously endangered as it is now," the party propagandists maintain. However, hardly anyone is willing to believe that the armament of the West alone is to be blamed for this state of affairs. The communist ideology has become untrustworthy in a decisive point of its doctrine of salvation.

Moreover, the GDR leadership is starting to face a dreadful dilemma. If it does not simply ignore the peace movement in its own country as it has done so far, but suppresses and stops it, it will definitely provoke the Western peace movement. This movement could turn around and raise a controversy about the SS-20's and about the obvious militarism which accompanies GDR citizens from kindergarten to the veterans club. However, if the GDR leadership were to leave alone the young people who oppose armed service and armament, there would be the danger that a situation would be created where more and more discontented people would make increasing demands, as happened in Poland -- demands such as the elimination of compulsory military service, nuclear-free zones, reforms in the state and society, basic democracy and a nonaligned state -- many things are conceivable.

The GDR leadership, therefore, is trying to ensnare and undermine the peace movement so as to use it for its own aims. Events such as "Rock for Peace" and the statement by Werner Walde that "the entire GDR is a social peace service" are examples of this. This is why the GDR leadership continues to come to terms with the church as long as it succeeds in getting the young people off the street and keeping them under control. However, how long can the church continue to do this?

It is obvious that the tactics of the party-state leadership cannot be effective for long. The GDR peace movement has rallied spontaneously outside the so-called social forces because thoughtful young people do not accept tutelage and being organized; they want to express and create something themselves in a different way than the SED.

The SED leadership does not have to fear strict opposition but rather a further increasing loss of credibility -- "ideological softening-up," as it is called in the party jargon. The influences from the West are stronger in this respect than those from Poland.

The SED probably realizes that in connection with the majority of the people there is nothing much left to be softened-up ideologically because ideology has never found fertile ground there. However, it must be concerned about three things: the influences of new ways of thinking about and viewing things even regarding the party apparatus, particularly among the younger generation; decreasing loyalty to the state which is not loved by the majority of the people but which is still accepted as something to identify with; and increasing generation gaps.

Since Erich Honecker has headed the party and the state, he has tried to create a balanced relationship among the things the state can do for the citizens. He placed his bets on a growing living standard as a reward for effort and loyalty, and he guaranteed cultural freedom within the limits he considered tolerable. This policy has come to an end.

The end of measured generosity came together with the bloodletting suffered in the cultural sphere after Biermann lost his citizenship. The limits of economic growth became evident at the latest after the second oil crisis which made the Soviet Union ask its fraternal countries to pay cash. Many people expect drastic price increases. The GDR citizens will have to tighten their belts even more.

The change of generations also has its effect. The older generation has experienced too much to risk what it has achieved, and until 1961 those who could not accept the GDR state at all had a chance to leave.

The younger people have neither the desire to remain quite nor the possibility of changing their place of residence. Because they can't go West, they behave as if they were there: jeans, parkas, long hair, rock music, motorcycles, recorders -- the entire ambience of the young world comes from the West.

Just as the young people in the West do not like to have their ideals dictated to them, the youth in the GDR have the same attitude. The young people are far less susceptible to influence than their parents who after the seduction in the Third Reich were looking for a new mainstay. Also, because the young people have known nothing but the GDR, they may be more interested in trying other things -- or trying the GDR in another way.

No wonder that the state militarism is not taken seriously even by many conscripts. According to reliable reports, the discipline in the NVA is such that the Soviets have raised a warning finger. This is probably one of the reasons why in the GDR the age of the reservists has been raised and the militia and civil defense forces are better equipped and trained. The older people seem to be more reliable than the younger ones, and the militia more than the army.

The GDR leadership is dealing with the problem of having no acceptable answer for the young people in their search for orientation. The transparent attempt to link Prussian traditions with GDR socialism is unsuccessful. Most young people have other value concepts. They also are the only ones to have an understanding for Poland. Poles traveling through the GDR have reported that they met with icy disapproval by the older people in the GDR, whereas young people overtaking their cars on motorcycles stealthily made the V-sign.

The FDJ leadership only recently instructed its kreis managements to constantly obtain "a thorough view of the situation among the youth." Such knowledge, the official journal JUNGE GENERATION wrote, is a prerequisite for "ambitious and differentiated mass political work close to life." It is necessary to respond more to the moods of the youth. The journal ELTERNHAUS UND SCHULE asked teachers whether "they were often not too lazy or too timid" to face contradictions and give their opinions about objectionable phenomena. Only then would it be possible at all to bring about "positive changes by taking action."

This naturally does not mean that the GDR leadership really wants to respond to the youth; it will only take action and thereby bring about changes as it perceives them. Such statements do not create hope for a real change because the SED simultaneoulsy demands that its officials reject "every liberalism" and take issue with "all types of opportunism." Small compromises have apparently already had dangerous consequences for the party's ability for struggle. However, the demand to nip opposition movements in the bud will not be able to solve the GDR's internal problems. The SED's worries are growing with the economic difficulties and the new generation -- slowly but steadily.

MUNICH RESIDENT SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU152151 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13/14 Mar 82 p 2

[ADN Report: "Convicted for Transit Abuse"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 12 March 1982 the Gera Bezirk Court sentenced Josef Splawinski from Munich (FRG), agent of a criminal gang, to 5 years and 10 months of imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code in abuse of the Transit Agreement. In order to earn money by criminal means Splawinski, in keeping with his instructions, participated in subversive actions against the GDR. Through advertisements placed by the gang in the Springer press he established contacts with gang leader Bernd Leonhardt, a person known to the courts, who hired him for crimes on the GDR's transit routes and instructed him. The Opel Rekord automobile with license plate No DAH-ST 82, used and prepared for the crime, and which fails to meet traffic safety requirements, was impounded.

PAPERS VIEW BREZHNEV MORATORIUM PROPOSAL

MAGYAR NEMZET Editorial

LD181910 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Mar 82

["On Fresh Soviet Peace Proposals" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 18 Mar (MTI) -- "The Soviet Union has offered again an opportunity for easing international atmosphere," points out the leader in Thursday's MAGYAR NEMZET, which welcomes the Soviet peace proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the Soviet trade union congress.

The Budapest daily points out that Western build up has been supported for years by the "ideology" saying that the Soviet Union possesses supremacy and mounts armaments over her defensive necessities.

"This lateral step serves as a denial of the above statement."

"If Washington, London, Paris and Bonn are reluctant to leave the road followed so far, that is, the deployment of U.S. missiles started in 1983 in harmony with a NATO resolution, it would create a new situation: military balance will be upset, and the U.S. missiles will directly threaten the Soviet Union too," reads the leader and adds:

"Consequently, the Soviet Union will have to make steps in response to neutralize the new weapons in Western Europe, that is, she has to deploy new missiles, including one that can reach the USA, took in order to refute that a nuclear war can take place only in Europe by deploying nuclear armament in Western Eruope", points out MAGYAR NEMZET.

In view of a U.S. spokesman's statement calling Brezhnev's proposals "a threat", the leader says:

"It is not at stake. It is a clear description of reality and risk, and serves to dispel illusions. The point of the speech delivered in Moscow is to draw attention to danger. To offer an agreement and to create favourable conditions for it. It proposed that an agreement should be made on the considerable reduction of nuclear arms stock in Europe, and strategic arms limitation should be put on the agenda again.

"The whole speech suggests the the idea that the Soviet Union and USA should have to hold efficient negotiations on the ban of all weapons of mass-destruction," concludes the MAGYAR NEMZET leader.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Article

LD191146 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 19 Mar (MATI) -- "The speed, or rather the haste with which the official America rejected the new Soviet peace proposals set forth on Tuesday by Leonid Brezhnev is shocking, even astounding, states a commentary in the Friday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP, referring to the Oklahoma speech of President Ronald Reagan.

"A few hours were sufficient for Washignton to reply to the lengthy Moscow proposals prepared with long months of careful work," continues the Budapest paper, then recalls that the White House, in its speical statement made on March 16, made efforts to describe the Soviet initiatives as "unfounded", "but as Washington decided about the unacceptability of these in a few hours, without first thoroughly examining them, it made out an "unreliable" certificate about itself.

"It has once again been proven that the USA does not consider the negotiating readiness seriously, it not ready to agree in the urgent questions of arms restruction, but it seriously considers realizing it own monumental armaments programme.

"It is obvious that when the Soviet Union doggedly approaches the problem of reducing European nuclear weapons from newer and newer sides, it does this with the intention of reaching an agreement, and announces as a convincing proof of its intentions that it will apply a unilateral moratorium for the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons on the European areas of the Soviet Union, thus wishing to ease attaining a just agreement with the strength of its example.

"However, the events which have taken place so far underline: The doubt, that there is no actual readiness from the American side for reaching an agreement is not unfounded. Unfortunately this readiness is lacking not only considering the restriction of European nuclear means, as all the Brezhnev proposals were rejected in Washington. Still, the Soviet Union is ready for the soonest possible renewal of the SALT negotiations, it proposes to obstruct the newer channels of the armaments race, thus the installation of sea- and ground-based long-range cruise missiles, it proposes the mutual restriction of the activity of naval fleets, expanding confidence inspiring measures to the seas and oceans. Nonetheless, the United States had its answer ready in only a few hours, and it was no."

In conclusion, the commentary in MAGYAR HIRLAP raises the question: "How long can one of the two large powers the most responsible for the fate of the world attest such conduct?"

GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

Interview With Gaspar

LD210250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 20 Mar 82

["168 Hours" program]

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, has participated in the Soviet trade union congress. He gave an exclusive interview in this connection for our program this morning. The reporter is Geza Foldvari.

[Foldvari] Comrade Gaspar, how much did the resolutions of the Havana world congress manifest themselves in the work of the Soviet trade unions congress?

[Begin Gaspar recording] In Havana the most important issues occupying humanity were on the agenda and the tasks of the trade unions were not only discussed, but also determined. The trade union movement has great scope and responsibility for influenceing the social processes. The question of peace and security occupied an important place in our discussions. However, very topical issues concerning the workers were also discussed. Sharp and heated debate opened up concerning the development of the best methods and tasks and in this sphere as well, but on a class basis, thus from the inside. [sentence as heard] This is one of the common and characteristic features. The other is that both in Havana and here responsibility and commitment were present in the debate. This is a very important matter. To put it a little more concretely: the longstanding debate on whether a trade union movement has a sphere of authority, influence, room for action under socialist conditions. Well, those who have eyes and ears and who can use their heads as well could see and hear and comprehend very clearly that the trade union movement does have scope, because all the fundamental questions which concern the Soviet workers have already been raised in the debate, such as when the housing situation will improve, when the creche and nursery provisions will improve, when supplies will improve, and so on. However, these were not presented in the form of demands, but as questions of how the trade unions can utilize their own means and possibilities to solve these great social questions and problems.

It is clear that what gave this congress a very strong character was the great question which most occupies humanity -- what Comrade Brezhnev spoke about in his speech -- the new Soviet peace proposals. Well, this was a very determining characteristic of this congress. [end recording]

[Foldvari] Comrade Gaspar spoke about the new tasks, the new types of tasks, of the trade unions. Let me add that this concept also included the idea that this is manifested in a situation characterized by workers power within the framework of socialism.

[Begin Gaspar recording] For as long as socialist society has existed -- and by now a socialist world system if you like -- this question has occupied working class public opinion. On the one hand, it is perhaps our fault that we have not been able to depict precisely and accurately our actual activities, and in the beginning there were mistakes and misunderstandings everywhere, and the trade union movement, indeed, found it difficult to find its role under socialist conditions. This is an historical fact. This is our fault. We are trying to meet this demand with more effective and better work, not only to profess our principles but also to demonstrate them in practice. At the present time, when the world is divided and the forces are further polarized, the capitalist world system, just as it is, struggling with the crisis as it does, finds it very convenient to demonstrate -- this is what it is trying to do -- that this (?applies) no only to the capitalist system and that there are problems in the socialist countries as well; and in this sense they intend the trade union movement to play a new role amidst the socialist conditions. This is another problem to which we must provide an answer, as we tried to do in Havana as well -- namely that the trade union movement working under socialist conditions is committed and that it operates in the process of social developments with an independent character and participates in the power, accepts responsibility and develops and shapes its tasks in connection with the development of society in a particular way, but together with the organs which are part of the system of direction. [end recording]

Return From Congress

LD211944 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 21 Mar (MTI) -- Led by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Hungarian delegation that had attended the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions returned to Budapest on Sunday.

KADAR, FEJTI MEET KISZ LEADERSHIP 18 MARCH

LD191150 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 18 March (MTI) -- As has already been reported, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, visited the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), where he met with members of the Secretariat of the KISZ Central Committee. The guests were received by Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, and the members of the Secretariat.

Gyorgy Fejti said that youths are familiar with and support the policy and endeavours of the party. In today's world situation they more and more appreciate the calm, balanced atmosphere in which they live.

Hungarian youths are also uneasy about the unfavourable developments of international life, the dangers threatening peace, the augmentation of the armaments race, the cold war endeavours of the USA and certain capitalist countries. The youths not only approve of, but also support in the form of concrete actions the foreign policy of the HWSP and the Hungarian Government aimed at preserving peace, said the first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

Janos Kadar spoke with acknowledgement about the 25-year-old activity of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the commitment of Hungarian youths to socialism, and its acceptance of responsibility in the nation constructing work. He emphasized that the youth union has to undertake a growing role in the future from the political, economic and social tasks, putting forth the youths' readiness to act in the service of socialist development. Janos Kadar wished further success and fruitful work for this.

Kadar Letter on Anniversary

LD211806 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 21 Mar (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, congratulated the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) on the 25th anniversary of its foundation. Excerpts from his letter.

"Our people know and appreciate that the Hungarian KISZ, the party's youth organization and the unitary mass organization of the Hungarian youth, is an important factor in Hungary's political system. It has fulfilled what it pledged to do a quarter of a century ago. It has deserved the appreciation of our society. It has been an active and creative participant in the building of socialism. It has represented and safeguarded the interests of the Hungarian youth and has trained young cadres for the party."

"It is to the credit of KISZ that broad sections of the Hungarian youth understand and support party policy, embrace socialist society, and perform honestly in work, studies and the defence of the homeland."

"Those who participated in the youth union's reorganization and activities during the past 25 years, are justified to believe that their efforts were not in vain. Their efforts have materialized in our historic achievements, the calm and creative atmosphere that has marked our society, the results we have scored in economy, culture, the raising of the living standard and the improvement of the living conditions. With pride can the youth learn that our homeland, which belongs to the first line of progress, the socialist community, has a repute in the world, which it won in successful work."

"The youth union's political organizing and persuading activity, the young people's self-conscious and active participation in the building of socialism are an indispensible source of our progress. In the present situation, when the conditions for building work are harder, we have to struggle firmly to consolidate and enrich our achievements."

"Our common task is to mobilize all our strength and knowledge and to do all in our power to realize the resolutions of the 12th party congress and to fulfil this year's economic plan. We count on the young people's devoted work, dynamism and readiness to act."

"The young communists should offer an example in discharging their duties, in political commitment, communal conduct and public responsibility. They should convince more and more people that the progress of our socialist homeland and the development of the lot of the young people heavily depend on their own work, the honest fulfilment of their duties and their active participation in the realization of the common tasks."

"Our party and people look at the communist youth union, which is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its foundation, and the Hungarian youth as a whole with the conviction that they will honestly carry on the cause started by their forerunners.

May they continue to be true children of our socialist homeland and proceed in internationalist unity with the youth organizations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, with the young communists of all the world, and with all those who struggle for socialism, peace and the progress of mankind," concludes the letter by Janos Kadar.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA -- Colombo, 16 Mar (MTI) -- Dr Ferenc Turi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Sri Lanka, presented his credentials to President Junius Richard Ahyawardene. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 17 Mar 82 LD]

JOURNALISTS' GROUP DISSOLVED; NEW GROUP FORMED

Warsaw Mayor Acts

LD200828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] By virtue of a decision by the mayor of Warsaw, the Association of Polish Journalists has been dissolved.

The justification states: The Association of Polish Journalists, after the extraordinary congress held in 1980, was not implementing its basic statutory objectives and the range and methods of action agreed on for the Association. It embarked on undertakings conducive to the dismantling of state and social institutions which supply public information, disintegrating the journalist sectors, hampering the discharge of duties by journalists in the socialist state.

New Association Formed

LD202010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of journalists from the press, radio and television from the whole of Poland took place in Warsaw today. Those taking part in the meeting decided to form a new creative and professional organization called Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic [Stowarzyszenie Dziennikarzy Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej].

Following a discussion a policy declaration was adopted and a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski was sent out. A temporary statute of the new association has been adopted and new authorities have been elected.

A temporary Main Board has been appointed. Klemens Krzyzagorski from Warsaw has been elected chairman. Florianu (Dluzak) from Warsaw, Zbigniew Lakomski from Warsaw and Henryk (Maziejuk) from Warsaw have been elected deputy chairmen. The function of the general secretary has not been filled for the time being.

The following have become members of the Main Board: Julian Bartok from Wroclaw, Ewa Gruszecka from Warsaw, Leszek Gonczarski from Warsaw, Jozef Kielch from Koszalin, Antoni Kolaczynski from Warsaw, Stanislaw Ozonek from Warsaw, Waldemar Rudnik from Warsaw, Ireneusz Ruszkiewicz from Warsaw, Waldemar Wasilewski from Katowice, Leonard Wachalski from Poznan and Bronislaw Zapala from Kielce.

A temporary journalists' court has been elected consisting of: Olgiert Jedrzejczak from Krakow, chairman, and Jerzy Bajdor from Wroclaw, Tomasz Niekit from Warsaw, Ryszard Nowicki from Olsztyn, Tadeusz Pisierbinski from Warsaw, Zdzislaw Pis from Warsaw, Edward Pochron from Opole, Wicenty Zgierz from Bialystok, Michal Stalenajdo from Warsaw, Jadwiga Korzeniowska from Warsaw and Tadeusz Kaczmarek from Poznan.

An intervention Committee [Komisja Interwencyjna] has been elected which is made up of the following: Jerzy Bielecki from Warsaw, chairman, and Aleksandra Chmura from Katowice, Mieczyslaw Goral from Warsaw, Ryszarda Kazimierska from Warsaw and Jacek Rzemontowski from Warsaw.

An Auditing Commission has also been elected. It consists of Andrzej Borkowski from Warsaw, Bronislaw Szynowski from Warsaw, Stanislaw Reperowicz from Warsaw, Jerzy Waczynski from Gdansk and Jerzy Kliment from Szczecin.

And here is the program declaration of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic:

The decisions made by the Military Council of National Salvation and confirmed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic halted the process of deepening the sociopolitical and economic crisis, created the prerequisites for the normalization of life in the country and for the realization of the program of socialist renewal drawn up by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

In the process of renewal of our life the means of mass communication play an important role. Honest information and a true illumination of the phenomena and processes that are going on, the shaping of public opinion, is one of the fundamental elements in gaining social trust and in unifying all patriotic forces to strengthen the socialist state. Polish journalism, its creative professional organization, possesses a tradition going back many years of struggle for the achievement of the ideals of social justice. We want to continue these traditions. At the same time, we resolutely dissociate ourselves from the irresponsible activities of a portion of the leadership of the former Association of Polish Journalists [SDP]. Its activity, instead of furthering the integration of milieus and creating the foundation for a genuine national accord on the basis of socialist principles, led in essence to the emergency of profound divisions within Polish journalism forcing many of its representatives into political opposition. The organization we are setting up following the dissolution of the SDP, the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, states its support for the party program worked out at the Ninth PZPR Congress and for the consistent implementation of the idea of national accord formulated by the PZPR and adopted by the allied parties and by all the constructive social forces. Standing on the ground of the Constitution, the press, radio and television journalists who are members of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic wish to serve the public through credible and speedy information and publicism taking into account the various currents of thought, situating itself within the framework of the jointly accepted principles of cultural policy and serving the interest of socialism.

Critically assessing the bad propaganda practices of past years and dissociating itself from them, we are determined to work on behalf of renewal in the milieu of mass communication, on behalf of socialist regeneration. As a creative professional association we will act with concern for the integration of the journalists' milieu on the basis of the principles of our system and the presentation of professional and social interests. We wish to serve the milieu in resolving its most important professional and creative problems along with day-to-day issues. We wish to take part in the work of the international journalists' organization and to create a close bond of friendship and cooperation with the journalists' organizations of the socialist countries, as well as with journalists' associations of the whole world on the basis of mutual respect.

The journalists sent a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski:

Comrade Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski: Members of the founding committee of a new creative-professional organization of Polish journalists gathered on 20 March 1982 in Warsaw. We submit to you the adopted program declaration of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic. At the same time we express a deep conviction that the aims and tasks contained in it suit the ambitions and strivings of the majority of the journalistic milieu in Poland. We believe that the realization of these aims will serve the achievement of full normalization and a renewal of sociopolitical life in the socialist fatherland.

PAP Report

LD201006 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP) -- President of Warsaw Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki today dissolved the Polish Journalists' Association (SDP) which, as he said in the substantiation of his decision, "following its 1980 extraordinary congress has not fulfilled its main statutory goals and the scope and mode of activities ascribed to it. In this period SDP undertook actions conducive to the dismantling of state and social institutions of public information disintegrating the journalistic milieu and posing difficulties to fulfillment of tasks by journalists in a socialist state."

In connection with this decision PAP commentator wrote that "the aim of activities by a professional organization of journalists should consist in rallying the whole journalistic milieu around the goals serving the supreme interests of a socialist state, normalization of life in the country and building credibility of the profession.

"Many activists who were elected to SDP authorities by the 1980 extraordinary congress are not only responsible for the fact that these aims have not been realized, but also are to blame for SDP's becoming a springboard for political activity incompatible with the organization's statutes.

"After 13 December 1981, the leaders of SDP have not offered a critical appraisal of their former activity nor have they postulated that the organization be revived basing on respect for the principles of a socialist state. On the contrary, some of them openly sided with undertakings of extremist antisocialist groupings goind so far as to publish tendentious accusations levelled against state authority. These publications were subsequently extensively used by subversive propaganda centres hostile to Poland. In this situation, further activity of SDP in its former shape and under hitherto leadership cannot be continued.

Dissolution of SDP does not close the way for creating a new professional organization of journalists which would stand on the ground of Poland's Constitution, be highly useful to the journalistic milieu and constitute an indispensable component of socialist public life.

Associations Law Cited

LD201450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The activities of many social, professional and creative associations have been suspended following the imposition of martial law. During recent weeks some of them have resumed their work with authorities' consent. The activities of others, including the Association of Polish Journalists [SPD], are still suspended in accordance with the decree of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic issued on 12 December 1981.

The activities of a professional and creative journalistic organization should be aimed at mobilizing journalists around the objectives which serve the supreme interests of the socialist state and the normalization of life in Poland and at building the profession's credibility with the public.

In view of this, any further activity by the SDP in its former shape and under its former leadership cannot be continued. In this connection, and because of the fact that the SDP's activities breached the scope and means of its activities as described in its statute, the SDP is dissolved as of 20 March 1982 on the basis of Article 16 and Article 24 of the Law of Associations.

The dissolution of the SDP does not close the way for creating a new socioprofessional organization of journalists which would stand on the ground of the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, would be highly useful to the journalists and would constitute an indispensible component of socialist life.

PZPR WRITERS WITHDRAW RESOLUTION ON BRATKOWSKI

LD201004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0841 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP) -- A meeting of the PUWP basic organisation in the Warsaw branch of the Polish Writers' Union held here today decided to withdraw the organisation's resolution of 27 November last year which requested the Central Party Control Commission to reconsider its decision expelling Stefan Bratkowski from the party ranks.

RESTRICTIONS LIFTED ON TRAVEL TO BORDER AREAS

LD191932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] In order to ensure that people have more opportunities to indulge in tourism and to avail themselves of leisure opportunities, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has instructed that beginning today those persons whose permanent places of residence are located in voivodships near the border are no longer required to obtain permission for temporary stays in the border areas. In addition, those persons staying in these areas for more than 2 months [as heard] and those who go for short stays in this zone on work-free Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays are no longer bound by this law.

PZPR SESSION HELD BY SUPREME CONTROL CHAMBER

AU191523 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report on the 15 March Warsaw session of the basic party organization of the Supreme Chamber of Control]

[Text] The 15 March session of the party organization of the Supreme Chamber of Control was attended by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

The report read at the session by Col Sylwester Tarczynski, first secretary of the PZPR Committee of the Supreme Chamber of Control, served as a platform for exchanging views. The report pointed out that the party members' supreme concern for strengthening ideological and organizational unity does not amount to a standardization of views. It is natural that views differ before decisions are made and resolutions are adopted, and this is made possible by the party statute passed by the ninth party congress. We must have unity primarily when consistently implementing party resolutions. To enjoy credibility and trust, the party must regenerate itself and be uncompromising in its struggle against evil. Party members' particular virtues must be civil courage and initiative in actions for the benefit of the workers class. The party cannot afford the luxury of tolerating party members who are ideologically indifferent and who are just careerists.

The party members employed by the Supreme Chamber of Control must support the seventh plenum decisions and the activities of the Military Council of National Salvation by actively and effectively discharging the statutory tasks posed for the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The discussion on the report also stressed the official and professional duties of the party members employed by the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The participants in the discussion emphasized the need to intensify penetrating and comprehensive control checks, to thoroughly supervise the implementation of the post-control proposals and to promptly adjust the subjects and forms of control to the enormous changes in the economic-fiscal system and in the management of our economy -- in line with the requirements of the economic reform.

Speaking during the discussion, J. Urbanski stressed the issues of improving the methods of party work. What we must do above all, he said, is to consistently observe the principles of the PZPR statute and to strengthen the party ranks' ideological-organizational unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

J. Urbanski shared the views expressed at the session that only sensible efforts of hearts and minds can accelerate the construction of the front of national agreement, which is the key to gradually extracting the country from its political and economic crisis. He stressed the importance of vigilance in the struggle against the foes of the party and socialism, and paid much attention to the effectiveness of the activities sponsored by the party and to the need to ensure that such activities are consistent with the working people's needs and do not clash with the general social and national interests.

The Supreme Chamber of Control can play a crucial role in this regard, particularly with the help of accurate and effective control checks that not only disclose the reasons for actual irregularities, but also propose how such irregularities should be eliminated.

Today the Supreme Chamber of Control has an especially difficult task to implement, J. Urbanski said. This task involves a profound revaluation of the content and methods of work, all the more so since efforts to gradually make our economy function correctly are the main front of struggle. J. Urbanski also discussed the current tasks of the Central Party Control Commission.

AFL-CIO, SOLIDARITY CONTACTS TERMED INTERFERENCE

LD210348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] During the hearings of a U.S. Senate subcommittee, new facts have been divulged testifying to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Poland. Leaders of the American trade unions have stated that they have maintained the closest possible contacts with the leaders of Solidarity. It was also stated that the AFL-CIO still maintains close contacts with Solidarity activists in the West. The activities of antisocialist groups are centered in Paris and Stockholm.

WARSAW PAPERS ON BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD191536 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP) — The PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today that though the international appraisals of the new Soviet disarmament proposals vary from positive to extremely negative they have, nonetheless, aroused immense interest of the world public opinion.

Observing that the main addresses of the new Soviet peace offer, Washington, has rejected it as allegedly bringing nothing new, obviously ignoring the entirely new element of a unilateral moratorium, the daily pointed out, however, that "fortunately not everybody in America, and the more so outside it, is treating the Soviet readiness for a constructive, peaceful dialogue in this way."

TRYBUNA LUDU recalled in this connection a draft resolution submitted by two members of the U.S. Congress, Senator C. Mathias and Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Committee C. Zablocki, which calls on the U.S. Government to urgently undertake nuclear disarmament negotiations with the USSR, and quoted the favourable opinions on Soviet proposals voiced by former Chairman of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Committee William Fullbright, the U.N. Secretary General De Cuellar, the Swedish Foreign Minister Ullsten and other politicians.

Pointing to the positive reactions on the part of not only some of the U.S. Congressmen but also press, radio and TV commentators as well as realistic attitude of some liberal circles in America the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed that it will be hard for President Reagan to totally ignore the new Soviet disarmament proposals.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS BARCIKOWSKI, OTHERS

LD191842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, with deputy chief Nikolay Perun, has been visiting Poland since 15 March. The delegation was received by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and held talks with the heads of the Central Committee organization, foreign affairs, and cadre departments. The talks concentrated on exchanging experiences in party work, on the implementation of the resolutions and guidelines of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as on the tasks resulting from the resolution of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

An analysis and assessment of the interparty cooperation so far at all levels was carried out, acknowledging that it needs to be developed further and intensified. The need to further develop contacts between the party echelons and organizations, the social organizations and the social and professional milieux was pointed out. Ideological cooperation and the exchange of experiences in training work were acknowledged to be particularly important. A joint agreement on further interparty cooperation this year was signed.

During its stay, the delegations acquainted itself with the work of the Warsaw and the Katowice party organizations. In Warsaw it met the Secretariat of the Voivodship PZPR Committee, the executive of the district party committee in the Warszawa-Zoliborz plant and with the works aktiv of the Warsaw steelworks. In Katowice it met the aktiv of the Ziemowit mine and was informed about the work of the voivodship party organization by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee.

The delegation also acquainted itself with the work of the higher school of the social sciences and with the activity of TRYBUNA LUDU. At the end of its visit, the delegation was received by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. The head of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department, Kazimierz Cypryniak, took part in the meeting. Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Poland, took part in the talks.

POZNAN WORKERS CALL ON SEJM TO ACT ON TU BILL

LD192016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The debate on the future shape of the Polish trade union movement continues. Concrete motions and proposals are being formulated. The vast majority of the work force of the construction enterprise Poznan North, for instance, holds the view that trade unions should be rapidly reactivated. They should be self-governing unions, independent of the administration and the state employer. The Sejm should pass the trade union bill as soon as possible. In the opinion of the work force, since a non-political attitude by such a mass social organization as the trade unions is impossible, they should subordinate themselves unconditionally to the precepts of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and not aspire to the role of a political party.

In view of the need to implement the economic reform and in view of the complex economic situation, workers' self-management ought to be set up as soon as possible, even before the reactivation of the trade unions. For instance, in the opinion of the enterprise's PZPR activists, there should be one strong industrial union represented in the factory by the plant committee, which should constitute the basic cell of the union. On the other hand, at voivodship level union authority should be exercised by a congress of delegates from individual plant committees which meets periodically.

RZECZPOSPOLITA COMMENTS ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD191612 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP) -- Without fulfilling the role of the independent subject of social policy, without equipping the trade unions with the possibility to initiate many solutions and with the rights to control and correct the actions of other subjects, it would be hard to speak of trade unions' partner relations with state authorities, the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA writes in an article discussing the shape and role of trade unions in Poland.

In our present conditions, state unions will remain above all an organization representing the interests and defending the rights of employees.

This function has been recognized as the most important one by the 9th Congress of the PUWP. The party, in keeping with the congress resolutions, will certainly be defending this function of trade unions, thus protecting them against the danger of becoming state-controlled. The realization of this function as the chief and most important one is the foundation of trade unions' independence. Only unions independent from the employer -- even if the employer is the socialist state -- can effectively protect and represent employee interests. One of the essential guarantees of the realization of this function should be the right to strike, which a union can resort to after having exhausted all other forms of action.

Realizing their chief function, the function of defending, trade unions cannot give up realization of their other function -- also fulfilled by them in other states — the function of participation. This function can, however, be realized only on the basis of principle of full partnership in relations with organs of authority, RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

HUPALOWSKI ATTENDS SIERADZ PERSONNEL MEETING

LD202330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] In Sieradz a joint session of the Voivodship Defense Committee and the Secretariat of the PZPR Voivodship Committee has taken place to discuss the further training and evaluation of state administraation personnel in this voivodship. Representatives of the voivodship authorities presented results of their review of personnel matters and details of changes designed to improve the work of the administration. Lt Gen Tadeusz Hupalowksi, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, participatated in the session.

CULTURE AND ARTS MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW POLICY

LD201018 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 20 Mar 82

[By Marta Krolak and Andrzej Klosinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP) -- Speaking at a news conference here today, the minister of culture and art, Jozef Tejchma, announced reorientation of the to date cultural policy of the Polish state and a return to the idea of universal culture based on the principle of democratic access of the whole society to cultural values.

"The state wants to cooperate with self-governed organisations of the creative mileius," said Minister Tejchma, announcing that activity of unions grouping writers and artists will be re-activated soon. It is the government's intention to ensure that relations between state authority and those who contribute to the creation of culture have the character of partnership, legislation establishing the national council of culture would provide an institutional solution to the problem. The council's activity would foster dialogue between politicians and artists, said Minister Tejchma.

The minister said that the authorities view with sympathy and proper conditions exist for the staging in Poland of important international events planned.

[Words indistinct] is determined to protect cultural life from the effects of economic crisis and create conditions conducive to the further development of culture. Serving this aim are decisions recently taken by the Council of Ministers contained in the four-point programme of the government cultural policy.

Point one envisages emergency measures, which include a 25 percent increase of book output this year, an over 20 percent increase of funds for book purchases for public libraries, as well as higher pay for workers in cultural institutions.

Point two calls for a return to the principle of democratic access to culture by the whole society. This envisages abolition of "inadmissible inequalities" in access to culture which emerged in the past period. The idea is to build cultural life so that all citizens, in particular the villagers, workers and young people are assured of equal chances to participate in cultural life, said Minister Tejchma.

A draft law on the culture development fund being prepared by the Council of Ministers will serve this objective, among other things. The bill's guiding idea is to link the level of expenditure on the development of culture to the pay level in the entire economy. Every increase of the wages fund would result in automatic growth of funds for promotion of culture.

The essence of another point in the government's cultural policy programme is the appeal to writers and artists to produce works conducive to the improvement of the country and creation of a better society, said Minister Tejchma.

Point four calls for establishment of partnerly cooperation between state authorities and the creative milieus. The national council of culture composed of persons appointed by self-governed organisations of artists, the country's distinguished intellectuals, as well as officials, including the minister of culture, would be an institution capable of helping to attain this objective.

Both the principle of bureaucratized state control and that of anarchizing autonomism must be rejected in the country's cultural life, said the minister.

Answering journalists' questions, Minister Tejchma said that the authorities intend to widen Poland's cultural contacts with its neighbours.

JUSTICE MINISTER DEFENDS MARTIAL LAW IN POLITYKA

LD202330 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (PAP) -- Elaborating on some aspects of martial law the Polish justice minister, Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, said in an interview for the POLITYKA weekly that the human rights covenants ratified by the Polish People's Republic envisaged the possibility of suspending these rights in certain specified circumstances.

Declaring martial law on December 13 last year, said Minister Zawadzki, "we did not fail to observe any of the principles. The Polish authorities had also informed the international community, through the UN secretary general, about the measures undertaken by them, thus implementing another of provisions of the convenants concerning notification."

Referring to the problems of internment, Proffesor Zawadzki said that this "has been known for very long in the practice and legislation of many countries, even ones considered to be very near to the ideal of [words indistinct] of law." Lawyers known the notion of "a state of higher necessity", which serves to protect the supreme good, while sacrificing other values. "This rule holds true in the life of both individuals and communities," the minister stressed.

The minister said that "martial law shocked people - that is true - but it also made them rethink the past, re-establish their values and look for new ways."

"I am convinced," the minister continued, "that despite the serious differences in outlook, age and other dimensions and matters there is much more that unites contemporary Polish society, than that divides it. This is linked to the readiness to cooperate for the overcoming of the crisis in the country and restoring its rightful international position. In the ever more tense global situation the latter is necessary not only for Poles, but it is indispensable for the normalization of relations in contemporary world," the minister concluded.

GOVERNMENT BILL PROPOSES VETERAN AFFAIRS OFFICE

LD201030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] The Sejm has received a government draft bill amending the 1972 act creating of the post of minister for veteran affairs. This supreme organ of state administration is to be replaced by a central organ of administration, which in conformity with the project will be the office for veteran affairs.

The amending draft bill envisages that supervision over the activities of this office will be discharged by the premier. He will appoint a chairman of the office for veteran affairs. The substantiation says that the change in the legal nature of the body responsible for veteran affairs arises from the need to reduce the number of supreme organs of state administration within the reform of the economy and administration which is now in progress.

PRESIDIUM VIEWS EMPLOYMENT, STABILIZATION

LD192020 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The Government Presidium has reviewed a report on the employment situation. It was presupposed that during the past year it would be reduced by about 150,000 persons. However, in comparison with 1980, it grew by 37,000. With the shortening in work time and the disturbance of regular production which was primarily caused by strikes and the breakdown of work discipline, a fall in productivity occurred. As a result of this, the economy employed considerably more people than were really needed.

This year the situation on the work market will undergo radical changes. A section of employees will have to switch work places. The Government Presidium made it incumbent on all the ministers concerned to apply solutions which will make it possible, in the conditions of economic reform, to pursue an effective employment policy. The Government Presidium recommended that new proposals for the employment of graduates of higher educational establishments be prepared. It is chiefly a matter of replacing administrative prohibitions and injunctions with economic incentives.

Following this the government presidium reviewed and adopted a program for social stabilization and for order and public safety in the current year. The following was announced: consistent introduction of calm and social order in the country, to a level that will be felt by all citizens; creation of conditions for a total observance of the law; reconstruction and strengthening of an efficient state and economic administration; the combatting of bureaucracy, arrogance, pursuit of personal interests and symptoms of anarchy; defense of the national economy against criminality; spreading of respect for work; formation of social disapproval for the troublesome phenomena of social pathology; and influencing, by all legal means, of an improvement of social discipline. The Government Presidium approved an instruction relating to tax relief for handicrafts, the catering industry and for those who run boardinghouses. The Government Presidium also made a decision allocating additional financial and material resources for housing construction in Plock Voivodship, which was hit by the recent flood disaster.

Following this, the Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report on the implementation of obligations toward the miners. These concern employment in the mines, social matters, housing construction, the supply of market goods and other such matters.

ORZECHOWSKI COMMENTS ON DRAFT DECLARATION

LD201250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Report on "The Whole Party Is Answering the Question 'What Are We Fighting for, Where Are We Heading?'" -- an interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski published in the 20 March issue of TRYBUNA LUDU]

[Text] According to Marian Orzechowski, the desire to communicate is the most important point in the discussion of the draft ideological and program declaration. On the other hand, this discussion cannot be treated as a substitute for action. The groups of problems that the draft declaration presents as a starting point for the party's internal consolidation should be regarded as a special link between the resolutions of the ninth congress and the long term program of the party. This is why it is important for the debate to be open, sincere and honest. The most optimal vision of the discussion assumes that each party member will answer the questions: Can I, as a tangible individual with my experience of living and with my attitudes toward life and the world, regard this party program as my own? Do I want to and am I able to implement this program in my own party organization and in my own circles? Will I be able to defend it if necessary? Will I be able to make a personal sacrifice in order to bring it into effect?

Marian Orzechowski continued: We would like to see the debates provide a foundation for the creation of an ideological and programmatic declaration which could become a declaration for the entire United Workers Party -- and this will be in accordance with the generally expressed wish -- so that the opinions and strivings expressed in the declaration would not be questioned and so that it would be the property and signpost of the party.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Kubiak Chairs Committee Meeting

LD192300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chaired another meeting today of the PZPR Central Committee, Committee for the Elucidation of the Causes of Social Conflicts in the History of the Polish People's Republic. The theme of the meeting was the causes, course and results of turning points in party policy in 1948.

At the meeting the need was stressed for a clear definition of which elements of the policy started in 1948 were erroneous and contributed to a crisis in 1956 and what were the advantagous results which constituted the implementation of the principles and regularities of socialist progress.

The meeting participants agreed on the need to establish the responsibility of the concrete forces which participated in the events of 1948.

Siwak Speaks on Housing, TU's

LD192306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Party debates on the forms and methods of work emerging from the report of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the Central Committee resolution are in progress throughout the country.

The meeting of the party organization at the municipal construction combine, Warsaw East, was attended by Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the party central committee.

He said that housing at present was not simply a social but also a political problem. Some 1.7 million people wait for housing for more than 10 years. He also said that the conviction is becoming more widespread about the need for one trade union for each branch of the economy, which would have a membership consisting of the employees in that branch.

Romanik Visits Gdansk

LD191950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of Silesian party activists arrived in Gdansk today for a 2-day visit. These activists are members of the party Central Committee. The aim of the visit to strike up contacts and to exchange experience in party work with PZPR organizations at leading enterprises of the tricity. The delegation is led by Jerzy Romanik, member of the Central Committee Politburo.

The visitors met with the Secretariat of the voivodship party committee in Gdansk and then they visited the Gdansk shipyard.

During a meeting with the political and economic leadership of the shipyard, including Jan Labecki, member of the Central Committee Politburo, the Silesian activists were informed of key sociopolitical and economic problems of the yard.

Next they took a look round the shipyard and the vessels being built at its building slips and wharves. This afternoon the Silesian delegation took part in a party meeting at the K-3 hull assembly section. During the meeting the main directions of the party's activities in the light of the Central Committee resolutions were discsused.

Milewski at Supreme Court

LD191828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] During a meeting with members of the basic party organization in the Supreme Court, Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, discussed the current tasks of party echelons in the implementation of the tasks defined by the Ninth PZPR Congress and the seventh Central Committee plenum. He pointed out the responsible tasks of the Administration of Justice in the sphere of self-management and general observance of law by all citizens. He stressed the activity of the Supreme Court in implementing its consititutional function, especially in exercising its jurisidiction in a way that ensures uniform and just law for all citizens, protects the supreme interests of the state and of society and consolidates the legal order.

Orzechowski in Wroclaw

LD191654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Secretary of the party Central Committee Marian Orzechowski has participated in a meeting in Wroclaw of the railwaymen's party aktiv of the Lower Silesian Regional Directorate of State Railways. The meeting was devoted to discussing the directions of action following the seventh plenum.

In his speech Marian Orzechowski stressed among other things that the party is currently being renewed, is consolidating its ranks and is rebuilding the class identity of its workers. Conviction is strengthening both in party ranks and in the entire community that only the party is capable of leading the country out of the crisis. The Central Committee secretary pointed to the great significance the general party discussion on the draft ideological program declaration has on regaining the PZPR's class identity.

Orzechowski at Lodz Conference

LD202354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] The role and tasks of the party organization at the work enterprise was the subject of an ideological conference organized in Lodz by the PZPR works committee in the largest cotton factory in the country, Uniontex. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in the conference.

It was stated on the basis both of the prepared materials and the discussion that the foremost task for the factory party organizations is to regain the workers' confidence by listening to their problems, immediately following up on their remarks and proposals and consistently working to finish projects. There was also talk of the need for a further cleansing of the party of uncommitted and passive people lacking ideology, as well as of the need to expand and strengthen the party role in factories.

Speaking at the end of the conference, Marian Orzechowski stressed that the discussion had confirmed that the party is alive and is regenerating itself and that there is no force capable of displacing it from directing the affairs of the country.

More on Orzechowski at Lodz

LD210314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] This is (Andrzej Werk) reporting from Lodz: the party in factories -- this subject is exceptionally broad and constitutes one of the main topics in the current discussion on the future of the party. How are the problems of the party in factories viewed at the grassroots level and -- I think I can use the following term -- at the very top in the Central Committee? I put this question to Comrade (Janina Stachula) from the "Peace Defenders" cotton mill and to Prof Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee.

[Begin recording] [Stachula] Our most important duty today is to restore the authority of and confidence in party organizations in the eyes of everyone in society-party members and nonparty people alike. What is stopping us at grassroots level from regaining this authority as quickly as possible and punish those guilty of bringing our country into the situation in which it now finds itself? Apart from this, I would like to touch on the matter of propaganda. It just so happens that today I'm speaking on the radio yet again, but I myself am of the opinion that, well, too much is being said everywhere about the party and that, well, one should not try to coerce people by force to mame them love this party. And when I switch on the radio or the television and read the press and on every picture on television there is something about the party and these or other successes are shown, then this word party begins to be a bit of a catchword.

[Orzechowski] In the final analysis primary party organizations decide on what the nature of the party will be, on what the fate of the party will be and on what its future will be. When all is said and done, the party consists, above all, of party organizations. All those who, to use an ugly expression, are at the top in the Central Committee also originate from primary party organizations and have been delegated by them. The postulate put forward by the female comrade that there should be more modesty and more moderation in the press, radio and television on the subject of the party -- when there is success one must say at what price it was attained and when there is failure or defeat then one must say why it happened. All this is right and very proper. [end recording]

CITIZENS' MILITIA INVESTIGATES ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD191600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The office for combatting economic crimes affiliated with the Main Headquarters of the Citizens Militia [MO] held a press conference to report investigative actions in agriculture. The most important task of the actions was to uncover the facts showing mismanagemnt in the socialized agricultural economy. In February 1982 over 4,000 agricultural operations were investigated, mainly the state agricultural farms and agricultural cooperatives in 20 voivodships.

A total of 316 incidents of neglect were uncovered. The main reasons for this mismanagement in agriculture are, above all, the lack of utilization of the tools and machinery for animal production, wrong storage of fodders, grain and fertilizers and the lack of maintenance of agricultural machinery and equipemnt.

The majority of the acts of neglect concerned grain, unharvested crops and unsuitable storage practices. Approximate losses in these cases amounted to about Z114 million, preparatory proceedings have been initiated. Proposals for punishment have been sent to misdemeanor courts. Fines have been levied amounting to Z242,000. The state administration has been informed as well as the party echelons about the facts showing the lack of management and various irregularities.

COAL OFFICIAL SEES EXPORTS RISING THIS YEAR

LD191530 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP) -- General director of the Weglokoks foreign trade organization, this country's chief hard coal exporter, Witold Rosnowski said Poland's hard coal exports this year are expected to exceed 20 million tonnes, against 15 million last year.

Mr Rosnowski, whose statement was printed in the latest issue of the Politykaeksport-Import Supplement to the POLITYKA weekly, said with Poland's key competitors in the hard coal market continually boosting their exports, this country runs practically no change for resuming her position as the world's second biggest exporteer in the field. What is more, he expects this country's share in world turnover in this respect to experience a relative decline.

However, Mr Rosnowski said there are firm grounds for reintroducing Polish hard coal to the world market, on condition it is in continual supply. He also said Poland could recover her best hard coal export rates provided she markedly reduced the hard coal consumption at home.

Poland is going to concentrate on European countries as the natural market for her hard coal exports, Mr Rosnowski said, pointing to Finland, Denmark, the FRG, and Austria as the chief buyers among the capitalist nations here.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON LOCAL SALVATION COMMITTEES

LD201026 Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 20 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (PAP) -- In an article on the tasks of the civil committees of national rebirth, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"The civil committees of national redemption were born in a specific situation -- a period when preservation of the state's socialist substance was at stake. The objective was first of all for the committees to support activities of the order enforcement forces and counteract infringements of martial law rigours. They have fulfilled this role with distinction.

"Stabilisation of the internal situation, especially the consistently implemented economic reform designed to lead the country out of crisis and push it on to the path of socialist development, of necessity posed the voluntarily founded committees of national redemption with new, much more difficult and long-term tasks. The need now is for prudent and principled action full of sacrifices, truly socialist work starting at the base.

"The divisions [words indistinct] consciousness through the activity of the former trade union Solidarnosc are very deep. Much effort and a great amount of good will on many sides is needed to bridge these divisions.

"Let us reflect on the past, but calmly. And let us opt for the construction of bridges rather than reinforce trenches of mistrust. So let us, right away, take up the matter of unity of action, at all levels and platforms.

"Let us bring ourselves to reconciliation, overriding the still existing differences of opinion. By so doing we shall (?surmount) the crisis more rapidly and with smaller effort" said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

DAILY ON 'IDEOLOGICAL DEVASTATION' AMONG TEACHERS

AU191519 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Dr. Romuald Konczyk, vice director of the Teachers Training Institute in Warsaw: "Socialist Education -- The School Must Not Be Neutral"]

[Excerpts] Both in pedagogy and in other liberal arts, the ideological struggle has been going on for years, at times under the slogan of the "anthropological concept of education," and then in the name of "humane pedagogy." The calls for "ideological pluralism," ideological democracy," or the "ideological neutrality" of the school in the social constitutional conditions of the Polish People's Republic were heard last year from all quarters. That was a peculiar application of the concept of pluralism to teaching.

The adversaries of socialism in Poland interpreted pluralism mainly as the right to oppose socialism. They claimed that the school should abstain from shaping a scientific world outlook and that it should teach the pupils in such a way as to enable them to form their own coherent world outlooks, regarded as the generalized knowledge of the natural and social reality closely linked with a system of values which, perceived emotionally and combined with that knowledge, constitutes an instrument for orientation and activity in the world. More extreme adherents of ideological pluralism alleged that the school abused the art of teaching to disseminate atheism in the educational sytem. In the language of 1981, it was called "the atheist indoctrination of the intellectually helpless children, depraving the minds and characters of the latter."

The practice of building socialism proves that the division of people into believers and nonbelievers does not coincide at all with the division into the opponents and adherents of socialism. Among atheists, there are also ideological nihilists and people hostile to socialism, while the overwhelming majority of the believers build the new, socialist system.

The task of educational institutions in a socialist state is to work in such a way as to induce their graduates, in ever larger numbers, to accept socialist ideas and to base their activity on them.

What was said was necessary to try to draw some conclusion for the benefit of those who use the strategy of education for guidance, as well as to meet the needs of those teachers who endeavor to base their teaching activities on clearly defined theoretical principles. Such a conclusion also seems to be necessary in view of the ideological devastation among the teachers. To illustrate that confusion, one can refer to the difficulties in answering questions as elementary as: What is the socialist character of the school, how does one interpret the so-called teachers' autonomy, what system of values can and should be given preference by the school, what is the meaning of freedom in interpreting the facts and is such freedom possible, and so forth.

The aforesaid theoretical confusion among many teachers is a result, on the one hand, of their philosophical and ideological immaturity (frequently not their fault), and on the other hand, of the flood of various ideological solutions. Thus the key lies in removing white spots in pedagogy and in not applying the principle of taboos with regard to so-called difficult problems, including the place of the Marxist world outlook in the theory and practice of education.

The Marxists have always and under all circumstances negated the possibility of education without ideology, the existence of a school ideologically neutral. The socialist school must clearly and openly say that it intends to educate in the spirit of Marxist humanism. It must show point-blank the illusiveness and utopianism of such ideas as "the children themselves, when they grow up, should make their ideological choice."

To conclude these few remarks, I would like to draw a more general conclusion. The influence of the real conditions of life increases in step with the development of society, but that does not at all diminish the ideoeducational role of the school, does not affect its place in that process of the Marxist theory of comprehending the reality. That is the only perspective possible to determine educational goals as the process of selecting and arranging in a hierarchy social values which should be programmed for children and young people by educational institutions.

REPORT ON TELEVISION PROGRAM 'OUR POLAND -- 400 DAYS'

LD212150 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1650 GMT on 21 March carries a 1-hour program entitled "Our Poland -- 400 Days," prepared by the Warsaw Television News Editorial Office, which examines events in Poland in the period up to martial law.

The narrator begins by saying that there was some optimism concerning the economy at the beginning of 1981 with the discovery of the Karlino oil field but production soon began to sag and confrontation grew with Solidarity. Noting that appeals for reason went unheeded, he says that the economy continued to deteriorate and Jaruzelski was appointed premier. The narrator says he proposed a program to salvage the economy but the strikes and various anti-socialist actions continued, the NZS students union became openly antisocialist, farmers occupied the ZSL headquarters in Byogoszoz, production in the Gdansk shipyards, in Lodz and in the mining industry continued to fall. Solidarity called for a general strike.

The narrator continues by recounting various items of legislation introduced by the government to alleviate the tensions, and goes on to describe the Solidarity congress, where Lech Walesa ran for election as chairman and won most votes. The narrator continues:

"But this is no longer the same popular leader to whom fame came in August 1980 when he stood at the head of the strike committee at the Gdansk shipyard. This is a different man, a politician (?taught by) ambitions and succumbing to the influence of Solidarity extremists. Nostalgically we look at photographs which represent important events in our history. Had it not been for the Solidarity workers' protest in August against the evil and illegality, there would have been no renewal. From this protest the multimillion-strong Solidarity was born, on whose great strength antisocialist forces began to prey."

Thereafter, the narrator says, the situation deteriorated even more, and the idea of national accord put forward by the party was repeatedly rejected by the Solidarity boards under the influence of anti-socialist forces. He goes on to relate the proceedings at a Solidarity meeting in Radom in December attended by Lech Walesa. Walesa, the narrator says, was increasingly moving over to the "hawks," and denounced the idea of national accord as a "game." The narrator continues.

"He also said unreservedly that confrontation is inevitable and there will be confrontation; people should be made aware of this. Obviously we are aware that we are eroding this system. We are playing so high, he stressed, that we are completely changing reality and this game cannot end any other way. No change of system can take place without, [words indistinct]. There is no question about it, the game must be won."

The narrator says that other statements were made on the need to take over power, but all this stopped when the Military Council of National Salvation declared martial law. He goes on to contrast the economy and production in the martial law period with the economy and production in the former period. At the same time, he says, martial law regulations are being relaxed and new laws are being adopted to implement economic reform. The narrator concludes by saying that Jaruzelski bears the responsibility for this new task and he believes that Poland will succeed in overcoming its difficulties.

PZPR ORGAN CONTINUES TO ATTACK RFE, CIA

AU191245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 82 p 6

[Fourth installment of I.K. article: "Radio Free Europe and CIA -- Playing the Polish Game" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE COURSE OF THE SECOND MONTH OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND CIA HIGHER FUNCTIONARIERS HELD A SESSION IN WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS THE MAIN CONCLUSIONS STEMMING FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC SITUATION. THE SESSION WAS ALSO ATTENDED BY THOSE CIA OFFICIALS WHO DAILY INSPIRE AND CONTROL THE PROPAGANDA WORK OF RADIO FREE EUROPE

It is worth recording the following main conclusions of that session, concerning Radio Free Europe and CIA activities in view of Poland's changed situation -- that is, of its present situation:

1. MARTIAL LAW AND THE ENERGETIC MEASURES TAKEN BY THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION LED BY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI "HAVE DEPRIVED THE OPPOSITION LEADERS OF INITIATIVE." This conclusion was supported by a long critical analysis of the previous CIA intelligence information from Poland, in line with which the "internal law-enforcing forces" had allegedly not been able alone -- without outside assistance -- to master the situation and to halt the march of the counterrevolutionary forces toward power.

2. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN'S STATEMENTS MADE IN THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1981 SHOULD BE TAKEN AS THE STARTING POINT OF A NEW PHASE OF THE ANTISOCIALIST OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED BY THE RADIO FREE EUROPE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND.

In that statement the U.S. President said among other things: "It is obvious that it would be impossible for us to continue the efforts to help Poland solve its problems at a time when martial law has been imposed on the Polish nation...." The President tried to present the events in our country as a supposed attempt to prevent the "Polish reforms."

3. POLAND'S NEW SITUATION CALLS FOR NEW PROPAGANDA RESOURCES. THE POINT IS NOT ONLY TO ENCOURAGE THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND TO GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION, PERSONALLY, BUT ALSO TO SKILLFULLY DISTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THE POLISH LISTENERS OF RADIO FREE EUROPE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND TO THE RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND.

The first two general conclusions drawn by the CIA with regard to martial law have been translated into practice in the form of the ever increasing subversive campaign waged against Poland by Radio Free Europe. The third conclusion induces one to reflect deeply. Why would Radio Free Europe patrons like to dissociate Polish affairs from their general international background? Where is the source of the surge of "special Polish interest" launched on the Radio Free Europe wavelengths?

In answering these questions, we touch upon one of the most sensitive and susceptible chords of Radio Free Europe and the CIA. As the Radio Free Europe chiefs continuously assert, the Polish section of this station wants to pose as an exponent of "patriotism" and a devotee of the national cause.

Some of the leading representatives of that section have the names that may sound genuine to the domestic listeners who are not quite informed. Thus, Zugmunt Michalowski, the head of the Polish Section, (who is getting ready for retirement and who was born in 1918) hails from a family with meritorious service for Poland, he fought in World War II and was a diplomat. Jadwiga Mieczkowska alias Aleksandra Stypulkowska, a "senior" member of the Polish Section (born in 1918), went through the Ravensbureck Concentration Camp and joined the National Party after the war. Tadeusz Nowakowski alias Tadeusz Olsztynski (born in 1917), another Radio Free Europe stalwart, who is known for his recent reports on the pope's pilgrimages, was at one time an activist of the christian-democratic movement and has some literary achievements. Tadeusz Podgorski (born in 1918), an activist of the underground Polish Socialist Party, fought in the Warsaw uprising.

The biographies of these peoples cited here as examples -- people whose lives are marked by an infamous finale in the form of cooperation with the foreign intelligence service and of participation in anti-Polish subversive activities -- are intended to obscure the much less glorious persons of other Radio Free Europe employees, who are often common renegades. They include people such as Stanislaw Julicki alias Henryk Rozpedowski (born in 1928), a former officer of the Polish people's Armed Forces and a former PZPR member, who emigrated in 1958 and 2 years later began to edit the program "Black on White." Or Irystyna Milotworska-Krzysztofiak (born in 1936), a former POLITYKA and SZTANDAR MLODYCH journalist, who, having left Poland with her husband Hilary in 1968, "found" herself and her ideologically "committed" past in Radio Free Europe. Or, finally, Lucjan Perzanowski (born in 1938), a former departmental head of the FORUM periodical and at one time a "committed" journalist in Poland, who has lived in the FRG since 1967 when he asked for asylum in the West.

THE THING IS THAT THE PATRIOTIC PHRASEOLOGY AND THE LABEL OF "INDEPENDENCE," WHICH THE TWO AFOREMENTIONED GROUPS OF RADIO FREE EUROPE PROFESSIONALS USE AS A SCREEN TO HIDE BEHIND, ARE SUPPOSED TO MAKE CREDIBLE THE "BLACK PROPAGANDA" WAGED BY THE MUNICH RADIO STATION, PROPAGANDA WHICH TO ANY IMPARTIAL OBSERVER IS AN OBVIOUS ATTACK AGAINST POLISH STATE INTERESTS.

We have mentioned the third chief conclusion drawn by the CIA and relayed to Radio Free Europe. This conclusion concerns martial law in Poland, and involves classic subversive activities in the full meaning of the word: To distract the Polish listeners' attention from the current international premises of the Polish question.

If one were to believe the propaganda coming from Radio Free Europe, particularly that of the first couple of months of 1982, one might have thought at the time that everything happening in Poland is often based exclusively on a contest of internal forces, their mutual balance or this aim or the other. BEFORE 13 DECEMBER, 1981, RADIO FREE EUROPE DID REFER MANY TIMES TO EXTERNAL FACTORS WHICH WERE INFLUENCING THE WAY THE POLISH SITUATION WAS DEVELOPING, BUT -- LOOK AT THE WAY IT DID THIS! FOR EXAMPLE, IT PUBLICIZED AN ARTICLE BY J.J. LIPSKI IN THE FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, WHICH, AS WE KNOW FROM HISTORY, VINDICATED THE GERMAN "DRANG NACH OSTEN" AS WELL AS GERMAN MILITARISM AND PRUSSIANISM. The supposedly "Polish" station, Radio Free Europe, also broadcast in a matter-of-fact way the following arguments by Adam Michnik entitled "The Germans, Poles and Others":

"The partition of Germany cannot exist any longer because it is an anachronism belonging to the hastily set up postwar structure which is becoming out of date. The partition of Germany is an insult to the entire civilized world (sic!). Right now, the partition of Germany serves only the Soviet Union and the Communist parties in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland, who maintain themselves in power only because of this partition... Unless the Poles themselves show interest in the unification of Germany and reach agreement with the Germans, they will lose every chance they have, regardless of whether the unification of Germany takes place with the agreement of the USSR or as a result of an initiative by the West, or even as a result of a policy of force by the Germans themselves.

If anyone finds the above words insufficient, then let him next think about the concluding words to the above arguments by A. Michnik which Radio Free Europe was very keen on broadcasting in various versions:

...POLAND IS A CRITICAL AREA FOR THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF FORCES IN CENTRAL EAST EUROPE AND A CHANGE OF SYSTEM IN POLAND WILL OPEN UP POSSIBILITIES FOR CHANGES IN ITS NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, WHICH WE MAY ASSUME WOULD HELP THE GERMANS UNITE THEMSELVES."

In inspiring and supervising Radio Free Europe's Activity, the CIA particularly does not want the average Pole to believe that the introduction of martial law in Poland was justifiable by the objective necessity of gaining control over the worsening chaos and stabilizing Poland's domestic situation. We write "objective necessity" because THE INCREASING ANARCHY AND THE DOMESTIC SITUATION IN OUR COUNTRY CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT, IF NOT THE MOST IMPORTANT, CONDITION FOR FORCES ALIEN OR HOSTILE TO US TO PLAY THE POLISH GAME. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE MAIN AIM TODAY OF THE RADIO FREE EUROPE SUBVERSION, WHICH STEMS FROM THE CIA, IS TO REMOVE FROM EUROPEAN POLITICAL CALCULATIONS THE FACTOR OF THE POLISH NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS, WHICH IS SO SENSITIVE TO ALL THE CHANGES OCCURRING AROUND THE COUNTRY AND TO THE APPEARING THREATS.

This is particularly the reason why this station so firmly supported all ideas to weaken Poland's status in Europe and the world, which would be achieved by gradually depriving Poland of the trump cards it possesses as a result of its membership of the Warsaw Pact.

Radio Free Europe avoids issues concerning balanced disarmament like the devil avoids holy water. In a situation where any attempt to further "stir up" the military tension between East and West in Europe threatens the Polish people with biological extermination, a people who in this case are exposed to peril exclusively because of American missiles in central Europe, RADIO FREE EUROPE HAS THE AUDACITY AND NERVE TO PERSUADE ITS LISTENERS IN POLAND OF THE NEED TO INSTALL MORE NATO MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES IN THIS AREA, AND TO CRITICIZE THE FACT THAT THE USSR AND THE WARSAW PACT HAVE EXACTLY THE SAME ARMAMENTS AT THEIR DISPOSAL FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES.

The playing of the Polish game by others, in which the CIA and Radio Free Europe have taken such an active party, therefore constitutes the most dangerous and dismal anti-Polish propaganda ever broadcast by the West.

Only real knowledge of this propaganda's foundations and an awareness of its aims can protext Polish listeners to these programs from Munich against the evil effects of this poison.

RED CROSS CHAIRMAN VISITS UNITED STATES

LD160916 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 16 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 15 Mar (PAP) -- Chairman of the Polish Red Cross and Deputy Health Minister Ryszard Brzozowski visited Washington on 9-15 March as guest of the U.S. Red Cross. He had talks with his American opposite number George Alsey and other Red Cross representatives.

Minister Brzozowski also had talks at the State Department with Deputy Under-Secretary of State Scanlan and was received by Congressman Zablocki, chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Relations Committee.

The Polish visitor took part in the international conference on humanitarian law organised by the U.S. Red Cross.

At a meeting in the U.S. Red Cross headquarters Ryszard Brzozowski received a 250,000-dollar cheque from a philanthropic organisation in Pennsylvania intended for medicine and medical equipment for Polish health care centres.

A meeting held at the Polish Embassy in Washington today in connection with Minister Brozowski's visit was attended by senior executives of the U.S. Red Cross, as well as representatives of the hope and care organisations providing humanitarian aid for the Polish population.

OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS IN USSR

Technical Cooperation

LD191532 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (PAP) -- Polish Deputy Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Mieszyslaw Kazimierczuk, who has been staying in Moscow at the 25th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, met for talks with first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR's Council of Ministers Dmitriy Zhimerin.

The two discussed questions connected with the subjects of scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the USSR up to 1985. They focused their attention on these subjects which can be realized already in the years 1982-1983.

Metallurgy Minister on Talks

LD201532 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (PAP) -- Zbigniew Szalajda, the Polish metallurgy and engineering industries minister, visited the USSR this week. The minister and a group of experts accompanying him held talks in Moscow with the officials of several Soviet industry ministries, and met with Vice-Premiers Ivan Arkhipov and Nikolay Talyzin.

The negotiations concerned the specification of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation in the field of metallurgy and engineering industries.

A number of protocols defining the scope and forms of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the above mentioned talks was signed.

Commenting on the outcome of the Moscow talks, the minister told PAP correspondent that it could be said that the talks opened new opportunities for Polish-Soviet cooperation based on well-founded partnerlike principles, and consisting in the mutual complementation of the needs of development of Poland and the USSR.

"The USSR expressed its readiness," the minister said, "to supply us with raw materials, semi-products, spare parts and euqipment, which would enable the starting of Polish export production for the USSR and other countries.

"Joint ventures, based on the technological assistance from the Soviet Union, will be developed in order to eliminate the need for Poland to import raw materials and semi-products from the dollar zone. The Soviet Union has also guaranteed to supply Poland with the necessary raw materials and semi-products itself.

"Many examples of new solutions in Polish-Soviet cooperation could be given. Soviet shipping companies will take into account the refinancing of hard currency costs of buying parts and equipment in Western countries with respect to the shipbuilding inndustry (the Soviet Union has always supplied orders for long series of ships).

"The new agreement opens wide prospects for the Polish aviation industry. Agreements and understandings were also reached with respect to the joint manufacture of heavy tractors. New guidelines were set for the electronics industry which will make it possible to utilize the production capacities of Polish 'Polkolor' colour tv tubes manufacturer," the minister concluded.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

RZECZPOSPOLITA on Trade

LD191616 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP) -- Commenting on economic results of the recent visit to Moscow by the party-state delegation led by Gen. Jaruzelski, the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily wrote:

"Stable Soviet deliveries of fuels and raw materials, confirmed during the latest talks, will be of crucial importance for the Polish economy. These deliveries will help us overcome the economic crisis and become an important factor of gradual stability of the Polish economy. Finally, they will make Poland independent of those who violated the mutually accepted principles of not attaching political strings to the relations of economic cooperation.

"The announcement of new possibilities of starting investment projects in the USSR, advantegeous for Poland and with participation of Polish enterprises and specialists, is also connected with raw materials. It is enough to recall that Poland ensured for herself long-term, additional and advantageous supplies of the Orenburg natural gas, the Kiyembayevsk asbestos, the Ustilimsk cellulose and the Belorussian potassium salts due to the Polish participation in the construction of multinational projects built by states of the socialist community.

Another form of assistance of the Soviet partner aims to fully use the developed Polish production and personnel potential. Selected Polish enterprises will start processing Soviet materials, which will make it possible to maintain production in hundreds of Polish factories, will alleviate difficulties on the labour market and will enrich the Polish market with many commodities that are in demand. The processing of materials will be paid with a definite amount of finished products, RZECZPOSTOLITA daily said addding that such cooperation includes at first factories producing textiles, leather and rubber articles and synthetic fibres.

"The possibilities of new and higher forms of economic collaboration, announced during the Polish-Soviet talks in Moscow, are opening up before the Polish economy. Specialization and direct cooperation of enterprises will be fundamentally expanded and deepened as part of bilateral and multi-lateral ventures of all CMEA countries. This concerns especially the self-financing branches such as the electro-engineering and the shipbuilding industries, the manufacture of modern means of communications and metallurgy.

"Similarly broad vistas of cooperation are opening up before other areas such as for instance agriculture. This cooperation is based on the principles of the full equality of rights and mutual advantages.

"There is still another feature characterizing the latest Polish-Soviet talks and the documents adopted after them: All of them are realized immediately.

"The neighbourly and stable economic cooperation with the USSR opens up for Poland a road of gradually getting out of the crisis. The neighbourly assistance is a material expression of the Soviet Union's repeated assurances that it will not leave socialist Poland in distress," RZECZPOSPOLITA stressed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comment

LD220940 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 22 Mar 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY returns to results of the recent visit of the Polish party-state delegation to Moscow, calling it a "historic meeting." The daily wrote:

"The Soviet Union shows understanding to the course of socio-economic reforms in Poland, which means that she can choose her own specific solutions, of course without violating her allied commitments and by maintaining fidelity to the socialist path of development.

"The Polish renewal, assuming that it is consistently implemented and that it has socialist character, can provide new proofs of the vitality of socialism. Also in such a context, Poland which is regaining economic equilibrium, restoring democratic liberties and seeking new contents of socialism is doubtless an important and necessary partner for the USSR", the daily said and remarked in conclusion:

"Genuine durability and depth of allied ties of Poland and the USSR require taking account of the entire complexity of Polish-Soviet relations. Half-truths and concealments in this area give room for activity for national and foreign propagators of anti-Sovietism.

"It is also indispensable for a social agreement to cover also this plane, to create a broad base of mutual acceptance, understanding and genuine friendship, not limited by the monpoly of a philosophy of life or of a generation. This wide social foundation of the alliance is necessary to take account of and to consolidate its party and government guarantees," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

AFP: WALESA NOT PRESENT AT DAUGHTER'S BAPTISM

NC211722 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar (AFP) -- An empty chair was conspicuously left for Lech Walesa, the interned Polish union leader, in the Gdansk church where the archbishop of the Baltic city baptized Maria Wiktoria, the seventh child of Mr Walesa and his wife Danuta.

Some 1,000 people attended the 45-minute ceremony in the Church of Divine Providence, presided over by the archbishop, Msgr Lech Kaczmarek, who baptized the baby. Another 5,000 to 6,000 people who could not be accomodated inside the church followed the ceremony from the outside.

According to a witness joined by telephone, the chair for Mr Walesa, who has been under house arrest since martial law was imposed in Poland last December 13 and his union, Solidarity, was suspended, was placed to the left of that of Mrs Walesa, "to symbolize the absence of the father".

SWEDISH PAPER CITES BRATKOWSKI OPEN LETTER

PM191435 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Mar 82 p 15

[Polish journalists' union chairman Stefan Bratkowski open letter: "An Underground Poland" -- introduction states that: "The letter, which was probably written during the latter half of February and which is circulating in stenciled form in Warsaw, has been smuggled out of Poland and reached DAGENS NYHETER through underground channels"]

[Text] To my friends, to my known and unknown readers.

I write to you at a time when the Polish people must gather all their strength, their patience, their enterprising spirit, their willingness to make sacrifices and not least their sense of humor in order to be able to survive.

On 13 December 1981 the strangest civil war ever began in Poland -- a civil war declared on its own nation by the state authorities. The occupying force introduced martial laws which paralyzed the economy and the whole of Poland's social cultural and intellectual life. The country's industrial and commercial life was destroyed for a long time to come.

This civil war with all its consequences was started simply to defend the power monopoly of those groups who today represent less than 1 percent of the population. But these groups cannot guarantee anything to anyone, at least not in the long term. They cannot even be sure that the army they are leading will continue to obey their orders. The suspension of citizens' rights and the tough restrictions -- in certain areas tougher than those in force during the German occupation -- bear witness that those in power are literally afraid of everyone: workers and school pupils, telephonists and artists, hunters and actors....

For many years different groups of Polish citizens have called on the authorities in vain to tackle the most acute problems and begin the necessary reform work. In the last few months, when were were already staring a catastrophe in the face, we all did everything we could to get the state leaders to solve the problems and conflicts using political means through discussion, without the use of force. But those in power did not even want to hear restrictions on their power monopoly mentioned and dismissed all proposals from citizens about overcoming the crisis situation and reducing tension.

It is not true that Solidarity's leaders wanted to take power in the country. The only thing they wanted was that the overwhelming majority of the population -- in fact, 99.5 percent of the population -- should be allowed to participate in the decision-making process affecting the country's affairs.

There is no doubt that the most important groups in society, including Solidarity, have made mistakes by considering the authorities as a paper tiger and not realizing the danger of a military intervention. But the decision of those in power to introduce martial law was a really fateful mistake. The decision to open fire on workers (and this for the third time in Poland's postwar history) with the aim of defending its power has meant political suicide for the communist party. This time those in power have opened up an abyss between themselves and the whole of the young generation, which now comprises two-thirds of the population.

What is awaiting us in the near future? I do not think that developments similar to those in Hungary and Czechoslovakia are possible. In Poland we had a massive popular movement embracing all the nation's classes and groups and supported by the country's most respected personalities. Poles also have broad experience stemming from the liberation struggle during the long-lasting division of the country and during World War II. It is true that it is possible in the short term to conquer the people and force them into silence, but they cannot be forced into submission.

Even today people see the Polish authorities as occupiers. Spontaneously lists are being made of people who are too willing to cooperate with the authorities and they are being called "Volksdeutsche." (This was the name given to Poles of German extraction -- or those who said that they were -- who were willing to collaborate with the German occupiers during World War II). Young people and school children are assiduously studying the literature on the people's resistance during World War II.

Continued oppression will give birth to new heroes and new martyrs. But a new resistance movement will be founded.

In the last few months the Polish people have not allowed themselves to be provoked. Common sense has won the day. There is every indication that people will also withstand these new trials facing them as a result of martial law. But neverless, people will not submit as the powers expect, instead they will adapt themselves to the situation in their own way, they will learn how to wage this war which has been forced on them and are bound to find suitable fighting methods. Under the surface of public life a new underground Poland will develop.

It is a strange war which is now being waged by the representatives of power. In general military coups do not affect freedom in the economic field. Talleyrand said that bayonets can be used for everything, but not for sitting on. Nor is is possible to effect more effective production with the aid of bayonets.

Those now steering the Polish economy are temporary and incompetent persons. Among them there are many military men who have no understanding at all of economic matters. The arrogance shown during appearances on television cannot replace lasting constitutional guarantees for farmers and craftsmen who must be given some certainty that they will not be hindered in their work. Workers will not work effectively under duress; in the long term coal production cannot increase without necessary reforms in the mining industry. Price increases can only be meaningful when they form part of an overall reform program.

Everything indicates that production will fall for a long time to come. During the spring the food shortages could worsen dramatically, so that many groups in various parts of the country could be affected by starvation. Increased poverty, forced labor and the threat of starvation could cause a violent uncontrolled revolt by desperate masses. Anyone hoping for a different line of developments is fooling himself and others.

What can we do in this situation in the immediate future? Above all we should waste no time in organizing reciprocal selfhelp. Let us not delay. Perhaps our chance of survival depends on this.

All access to information has been halted by the authorities. The journalists who want to be faithful to their profession's values are being ruthlessly dismissed from their jobs. But this is not something new in our history. We have experience of effectively spreading information alongside the public mass media.

A second task is to work for the future. We must, for example, reexamine the experiences of the cooperative movement in order to be able to expand it in the future. Similarly we must learn about and spread knowledge of theoretical principles and practical experience both in Poland and abroad of workers' self-government and local self-government.

In his own field each and everyone should work for the future. Lawyers must ponder new proposals for new norms, engineers, technical improvements. Professors and teachers must instruct, craftsmen must increase their skill. All those who, because of their profession, out of fear or for the sake of their career, have placed themselves at the service of the new power should remember the people, who are now silent, are watching them. They should not do anything of which they would later have to be ashamed, or be afraid of possible future consequences.

What are we striving for in the immediate future? As in all wars -- above all a cease-fire. But a precondition for discussions about this is that the democratically elected leaders of legal organizations are set free.

Conditions for a cease-fire could perhaps be the following:

1) Those in power free political prisoners or at least start considering thinking of them as political prisoners.

2) During the cease-fire the citizens refrain from strikes and political demonstrations.

The aim of the cease-fire would be the peaceful solution to the most acute problems in our country.

However, the authorities must be aware that not even adopting these measures would make it possible to make the feelings of bitterness and hate which have spread through 99 percent of the population disappear. A long discussion will be needed to calm feelings.

We have never striven to overthrow the country's socialist foundations -- equality, social justice, the farmers' right to own the land they cultivate, common ownership of the means of production of major industry. However, what we do want is that these principles should become reality and not just be empty phrases hiding the limitless power of those in power, their arbitrariness and their mismanagement of the country.

We know what role the Soviet Union played in the decision for the military coup. We know that this coup was carried out with the participation of people acting on orders from the Soviet Union, of Soviet advisers and Soviet military units which are present on Polish territory. During the whole of the year leading up to the coup we experienced threats and pressure from the Soviet Union. And even now it is always being claimed that General Jaruzelski was forced to carry out the military coup in order to avoid a Soviet intervention.

But despite all this we do not want to see the Soviet Union as an enemy. The Soviet Union is our closest, most powerful neighbor and our most important partner for economic exchange, but we want to see the Soviet Union as our ally and partner and not as our policeman. What happened in August 1980 was not directed at the Soviet Union, and if later there were some anti-Soviet statements, these were only the result of a long-term campaign of terror propaganda about the danger of a Soviet invasion. I am convinced that the Polish people are still prepared to give the Soviet Union guarantees that its military and political interests will not be harmed.

On the other hand we all are aware that the continued crisis situation in Poland does not help the Soviet Union's interests. We really hope that all serious forces in the world will finally succeed in persuading the great powers and other countries whose interests are affected by the situation in Poland to start talks which could create better conditions for a democratic trend in Poland through, for example, international guarantees for the Soviet Union's military and political interests and for the West's economic interests. This is possible. And this is necessary.

The civil war in Poland -- both cold war and war in its literal sense -- threatens world peace. But we in Poland must above all rely on our own strength.

This will perhaps be my last public statement, but this is not important. The rest of you will still be here. And I know that power cannot rob you of your dignity, reason or sense of humor either through lies, force or corruption. Our forefathers had to wait for freedom for several generations.

This occupation will not last long. But you must try to win as great a moral advantage over the enemy as possible corresponding to the advantage you have in numbers of people. Such moral strength can destroy the enemy's nightsticks, gas and tanks.

WEEKLY, MONTHLY PERIODICALS RESUME PUBLICATION

STOLICA Resumes

LD182244 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] After a break of 3 months, the popular Warsaw weekly STOLICA has resumed publication.

In a letter to the readers, STOLICA editor-in-chief (Leszek Wysznacki) says it is the editorial office's intention and plan to increase discussion of modern social and political subjects and to throw greater light on the most recent history and on social processes. This will give us a better understanding of the events of recent times and of the present situation.

Peace Periodical

LD211930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] After a break of 2 months this year's first issue of the monthly WIDNOKREGI [Horizons], organ of the National Peace Committee, has appeared. The reader will find in it journalistic materials on international relations, including an article by Jenusz (Roszkowski) entitled "The Peace Movement and The New Awareness".

The color social weekly ZYCIE I ZDROWIE [Life and Health] has also appeared in kiosks. The weekly deals with welfare issues and the rehabilitation of the disabled and pensioners. The first issue of the weekly this year carries materials on the functioning of the health service and social welfare establishments and on the difficult problems with which the cooperative movement of the disabled has to struggle.

TOURIST RESUMPTION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD191732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The delegation of the main tourism committee led by its chairman, Jan (Kiszkowski), has conducted talks in Budapest with the leadership of the Hungarian National Tourism Office. It has been agreed that organized tourist traffic from Poland to Hungary will be resumed shortly, both for groups and individual travellers. It is to be expected that this year some 100,000 of our compatriots will visit Hungary.

ADDITIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND PROTOCOLS SIGNED

Kampuchean Trade Protocol

LD182212 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- The first trade agreement and trade protocol for 1982 between Poland and Kampuchea has been signed here at the end of talks conducted by the two countries' trade delegations.

The trade agreement defines the principles of cooperation covering mutual commodity exchange, payments, transport and shipping. Under the current trade protocol, Poland will import rubber from Kampuchea in exchange for textiles and chemicals.

Trade Contract with Cuba

LD191926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Today in Warsaw a Polish-Cuban trade contract for 1981-85 was signed. It presupposes that in the course of the current 5-year period mutual trade turnover will be doubled in comparison with the previous 5-year period. It should reach over 727 billion. Poland will mainly import agricultural goods and foodstuffs earmarked for the supply of the domestic market. During this 5-year period the Cuban supplies will comprise 145,000 tons of citrus fruits, 2,400 tons of ordinary and condensed citrus juices, 2,600 tons of peppers, 3,400 tons of bee honey, and nickel, (?chip)-board and sugar. Meanwhile Poland will supply the Cuban importers with 10,000 Fiat 126P cars, 42 agricultural airplanes, 500 ambulances, 185 compression-ignition engines and foundry products, [word indistinct] fabrics and lighting equipment. The contract was signed by the Polish and the Cuban ministers of foreign trade, Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Ricardo Cabrisas. Today Minister Ricardo Cabrisas was received by Mieczylsaw Rakowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Polish-Cuban Committee for Matters of Economic Cooperation.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES UTC ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU191645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1435 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 19 March "solemn" meeting in Bucharest devoted to the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Union of Communist Youth (UTC) and the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania (UASCR) -- live]

[Text] Dear young comrades and friends, on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the UTC and the 25th anniversary of the UASCR, I would like -- on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government and myself personally -- to extend to participants in this festive meeting, all UTC and UASCR members and all youth of our socialist fatherland warm revolutionary and communist greetings and best wishes, for the revolutionary activity carried out by the young communists in the service of the fatherland, the people's vital interests and socialism. [applause, cheers, chants]

I also wholeheartedly congratulate the UTC for the high distinction awarded to it, the title of Hero of Socialist Work. We now have a hero which represents millions of our wonderful youth, which has always served the fatherland, people and their freedom and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

I also wholeheartedly congratulate the UASCR for the 23 August first class order awarded to it. [applause, cheers, chants]

The awarding of these high distinctions and orders of the Socialist Republic of Romania represents the high esteem and appreciation of the party, state and all the people for the revolutionary organizations of our youth and students, both for their glorious revolutionary past of struggle in the service of the noble ideals of social and national liberation, and for the outstanding contribution of youth's revolutionary organizations and all youth to attaining great revolutionary changes in Romania, carrying out the socialist revolution, raising the fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization, continuously increasing the people's material and intellectual well-being and strengthening our socialist fatherland's force, independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

The UTC and UASCR anniversary is a wonderful opportunity to pay homage to the youth's patriotic revolutionary traditions and to recall the glorious past of struggle for our people's national and social liberation, in which the young generations have always been in the front lines. The youth's revolutionary movement has always been an integral part of the battles for national and social liberation, of the revolutionary workers movement and of the RCP. [applause, cheers, chants]

In all important events and moments of our people's history, and in their struggle for freedom and independence and for the formation of the Romanian nation and the united national state, our youth has been among the front ranks of the progressive revolutionary forces and has made an active contribution, also by sacrificing their lives, to attaining the ideals of national and social freedom for the entire nation. [applause, cheers, chants]

Our worker youth also powerfully asserted itself at the time of the appearance of the workers class on the historical scene and the beginning of the revolutionary workers movement in the second half of the past century. More recently, our youth has powerfully asserted itself in all great class battles waged by the Romanian proletariat against the bourgeois-landlord oppression, for defending the working people's interests and for social and national justice. [applause, cheers, chants]

The creation of the UTC in the spring of 1922, just 1 year after the creation of the RCP, marked a very important point in the revolutionary movement of the Romanian youth. The history of the RCP, of the democratic revolutionary movement in Romania and of the struggles against fascism and war is also the history of the UTC and of the revolutionary struggle of our fatherland's youth. [applause, cheers, chants]

On this glorious anniversary, we can proudly state that -- in the great revolutionary class battles between the two world wars -- the communist youth has always been present and has made a very important contribution to organizing and ensuring the youth's participation in the struggle against the bourgeois-landlord regime and for defending the democratic rights of youth and all working people. Our communist youth resolutely struggled against the antinational policy of the bourgeois-landlord government and against fascism, and firmly spoke out against the war and for defending the independence, integrity and sovereignty of Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Youth have actively particpated in the entire activity carried out by patriotic and democratic forces under the leadership of the Communist Party against the anti-Soviet war, for withdrawing from this war and forcefully siding with the Soviet army against Hitlerite Germany, until the final defeat of fascism. [applause, cheers]

The UTC actively participated in the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, and in the entire activity for revolutionary changes in the following years. One could state that, in the entire period of revolutionary changes and the construction of the socialist society, the UTC and all our fatherland's youth showed high revolutionary patriotism by actively participating in all the great achievements attained by the Romanian people, under RCP leadership, in the country's socioeconomic development and in the construction of socialism. [applause, cheers, chants]

The creation of the UASCR 25 years ago was necessary to better organize the activity of students and unite all students in a revolutionary youth organization which can contribute to molding the intellectual youth in the spirit of revolutionary concepts about life and work, in the spirit of work and service for the people. [applause, cheers, chants]

At all stages of the revolutionary change, of socialist construction and transition to building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, the youth's revolutionary organizations, namely the UTC and UASCR, as well as all our youth have forcefully participated, along with all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people, in implementing the RCP policy for the country's socioeconomic development and for contiuously raising the material and intellectual well-being of all our nation.

In the years of socialist construction, Romania has been turned from an agrarian country with a poorly developed industry into an industrial-agrarian country with a powerful and modern industry and a modern socialist agriculture in full swing of development. The facts prove all these things -- the great industrial platforms and the large socialist agricultural units. The outstanding achievements attained by Romania in its socioeconomic development are reflected in the increase in industrial production, which is 50 times higher now than in 1938. They are also reflected in the growth of the social product by more than 15 times; the increase in national income per capita by more than 11 times; and the increase in the real overall incomes of the working people by more than 7 times.

The flourishing towns and villages of today are proof of these great achievement. Another proof is the powerful development of education, science and culture, which are very important elements of socialist construction and the overall development of the fatherland. The creative work and activity of youth organizations, of the revolutionary organizations of all youth permeats all achievements attained in the years of socialist construction.

These organizations, closely united with all the people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], are unswervingly implementing the RCP domestic and foreign policy, which is in full accordance with the interests of all our nation and its well-being and happiness, and with the interests of continuously strengthening the fatherland's economic force and national independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

That is why, on this anniversary, I would like to extend to the UTC and UASCR, to the members of these two organizations and all our fatherland's youth, warmest congratulations for their activity and work in the service of the fatherland, as well as wishes for ever greater successes in their future activity devoted to the fatherland, socialism and all our people's well-being and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

In order to avoid misunderstandings to the effect that I may encourage vanguard tendencies [tendinte avangardiste], although, to a certain extent, the youth's vanguardism is necessary and very good, I must stress that all these achievements are the result of the correctness of our communist party's policy, which creatively applies the general truths of socialism to concrete historical conditions prevailing in Romania, and the result of the work of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people. Therefore, on this anniversary of the two revolutionary youth organizations, I would like to thank and congratulate the working people and all our people for the wonderful results attained in socialist construction, and to wish them new successes in raising Romania onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, on this glorious anniversary, we are entitled to review with pride and satisfaction the road of work and struggles covered by the revolutionary youth organizations and by our fatherland's youth. At the same time, we should not overlook deficiences and mistakes from the past, as well as certain difficulties still facing us in our development along the road of socialism and communism. We have recently dealt in detail with these shortcomings. I do not wish now, on this anniversary, to dwell upon these problems. But since we are celebrating the anniversary of two revolutionary organizations, I would like to stress that the communists, including the young ones, have always examined their activity in a critical and self-critical light, by drawing the necessary lessons for future work. Reality and life powerfully demonstrate that our party has always known how to eliminate shortcomings and mistakes from its activity, even certain distortions, so as to ensure the firm progress of Romania along the road of socialism and communism, thus fulfilling its historical role of leading all our nation along the bright road of the new social system. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have reached a level of economic, scientific, educational and cultural development and a living standard that many revolutionary and progressive fighters did not even dare dream of 60 or even 30 years ago. The Romanian people are now living through a new historical stage of their development. The party program has laid down the basic target of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism. The 12th party congress established the target of attaining an important stage of this program for the 1981-85 period. As is well known, the key goal set by the 12th congress is Romania's transition from the stage of a socialist developing country to the stage of a socialist country with an average development level. The congress has set a very important task for this stage; namely, the attainment of a new quality of life and work in all fields of activity.

The first year of the current 5-year plan has marked important progress. One can state that all conditions exist for unflinchingly fulfilling the 5-year plan provisions and the 12th congress decisions. The attainment of these targets is taking place under difficult conditions. The world economic crisis, with all its aspects, is being felt, in one or another form, in all countries including Romania. To this one should add certain deficiencies in developing the energy and raw material base, and attaining certain provisions of the agricultural plan. Therefore, the 12th congress and the 1981 Central Committee plenums drew particular attention to the need to intensify efforts to powerfully develop the energy and raw material base, to ensure the faster progress of agriculture and to powerfully increase the vegetable and animal agricultural production.

The measures established in the first months of the current year, measures to be shortly submitted to the party Central Committee plenum, ensure the unswerving implementation of the energy program so that, generally speaking, by 1990 Romania must ensure its independence in energy and fuel, and must better meet its raw material requirements from domestic sources.

Likewise, the program for agricultural development and self-supply have a solid material basis. As I have already said, the livestock census has shown that, aside from cattle, we have recorded important increases with all other breeds, something which ensures the commendable implementation of the self-supply program and of the program for the development of our zootechnics and agriculture.

As a matter of fact, we must openly state that, had we fully implemented the provisions on developing the energy and agricultural bases in the past 5-year plan period, many of today's problems would not have occurred. Therefore, we must resolutely act to unswervingly implement the goals set by the 12th congress and to fulfill the plan in all fields of activity. [applause]

We must lay particular emphasis on quality and on continuously raising the technical level of production. We must take more resolute measures to reduce material consumption, to recover and reuse materials and to continuously increase economic efficiency. It is necessary to take firmer action to apply the new economic mechanism so that each socio-economic unit assumes full responsibility for administering the national wealth entrusted to the respective collective. We must ensure that the incomes of all working people's collectives are closely connected with the quality and quantity of work and with the increase in profitability and efficiency.

It is also necessary to resolutely act to increase labor productivity, by better organizing production and work, and promoting the mechanization and automation of production processes. Particular attention should be paid to promoting exports; attaining all export products on time and under good conditions; better utilizing raw materials; increasing the value of each ton of exported produce; ensuring an active trade balance; and creating conditions for attaining an equal and active balance of payments. [applause]

All problems regarding our fatherland's development are of concern to all the people, but they are also of concern to our youth, in its capacity as a decisive element of the production process. Therefore, these problems should always be examined by the revolutionary youth organizations. Attaining a new quality of work and life presupposes a continuous increase in the knowledge level and skills of all working people. We must pay greater attention to the smooth development of the education process and its organic integration with science and production. We must arm our youth with the latest achievements of technology and human knowledge. We must never forget that the profound changes in the forces of production and in the social and production relations, as well as the wonderful achievements of science, technology and human knowledge, have changed and are continuously changing work relations and the division of labor in the process of material and social production. In our capacity as revolutionaries, we must always study and master these changes. One of these changes is the powerful increase in the role of science, as a decisive factor of socioeconomic progress and of the development of the forces of production. Today one can no longer conceive of a powerful development of the forces of production without basing them upon the latest achievements of contemporary science and technology and of human knowledge in general. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must always concern ourselves with commendably fulfilling the historic tasks of ensuring the wonderful present of our fatherland. At the same time, we must never forget that, while concerning ourselves with the present, we must bear in mind the future of our fatherland, and must ensure a dignified and free place for it, both from a material and intellectual viewpoint, among the world's free nations. [applause, cheers, chants]

The youth must be fully aware of these revolutionary changes, it must understand these changes and must continuously raise its knowledge level, thus becoming masters of the latest scientific-technological achievements and actively participating in developing contemporary science and technology.

Particular attention should be paid to the educational work of molding the working people's revolutionary consciousness. We must firmly base all political-educational activity on the revolutionary outlook on the world and life; namely, dialectical and historical materialism. Our fatherland's youth must continuously master the latest achievements of human knowledge; it must always be permeated with high responsibility for the fatherland, people, the cause of socialism and Romania's free and independent future. [applause, cheers, chants]

One of the greatest achievements of the socialist revolution is the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist nationality policy of our party, and the ensurance of full equality of rights among all working people, regardless of nationality. The revolutionary youth organizations, the UTC and UASCR, must continuously work to develop the spirit of brotherhood, solidarity and unity among all the fatherland's sons, regardless of nationality. Regardless of national origin and the language in which they speak, all youth must speak a single language, the language of the revolutionary concept of scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism -- the language of the common struggle for the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania, the language of the struggle against any nationalistic manifestations of any kind, since such nationalistic manifestations have always represented an instrument in the hands of the reactionary class, the bourgeoisie and the landlords, to set peoples, nations and nationalities at loggerheads and to oppress them.

Strengthening the brotherhood of youth and all working people, regardless of nationality, must be one of our permanent concerns and must be defended at any cost. [applause, cheers, chants]

Within its organizations, the party and democratic organizations created in our socialist society, our youth, like all working people, has the opportunity to broadly participate in running all fields of activity. We must continuously work to improve and develop the socialist workers democracy, so that the democratic bodies can ensure the participation of all working people, including the youth, in discussing, making decisions and unflinchingly implementing the program for our fatherland's socioeconomic development. We must never forget that the socialist society is the highest form known to date of workers revolutionary democracy, different and apart from the bourgeois democracy, since while the bourgeois democracy ensures conditions for the exploiting classes to oppress and rob the working people and other peoples, the socialist democracy liquidated and opposes man's class exploitation, all kinds of inequalities and the oppression of other peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

Various radio stations [from abroad] talk a lot about the superiority of bourgeois democracy. We knew bourgeois democracy. It is true that in several capitalist countries there are many forms of democratic organization. However, we do not forget that when the workers rose to become masters in their countries, they were faced with bayonets and death. We do not forget that when the workers in Germany were on the point on winning power, fascism was established and the workers' struggle was crushed in rivers of blood. We have not forgotten the Paris commune and many other revolutionary struggles that ended in bloodbaths, just as we do not forget the struggles in Romania that were crushed in blood. Democracy goes only so far until the interests of the oppressors are endangered. When the workers raise the issue of another system and want to do away with exploitation, this kind of democracy comes to an end. This bourgeois democracy is actually used as a means to oppress and rob the workers class and other peoples, and to enrich the monopolies and capitalists. Such a democracy has vanished forever in Romania. We are building a democracy in which workers, peasants, intellectuals and all citizens of the fatherland, regardless of nationality, place of work or faith, can and must participate in decisions concerning our fatherland's development, by giving everything for the well-being and happiness of our fatherland and by building a society without inequalities, in which full equality is ensured and the principles of social justice and equity are asserted. We are building this democracy in our country and we will forcefully defend it. It is the democracy of the workers and people, masters of their destiny. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary and I call upon the revolutionary youth organizations and our fatherland's youth to act, in close unity with the workers class and all the people, to continuously improve and develop our socialist society, to eliminate what is old and always promote what is new, and to continuously expand forms of democratic organization, manifestation and leadership of society. One cannot even conceive of socialism without the people's participation in the leadership of society and without a broad revolutionary and workers democracy. [applause, cheers, chants]

The UTC and UASCR should carry out a broad activity for educating and organizing the entire youth. All our fatherland's youth should be represented in the UTC. In this respect, the measures recently adopted create the possibility for youth to become associate UTC members -- alongside full UTC members -- something which means that all youth will be represented in the UTC. All UTC members, including associate members, will participate in the entire UTC activity and life. However, the associate members cannot be elected to the UTC leading bodies. But I am convinced that many of the associate members will behave in such a way that many of the associate members will behave in such a way as to become full UTC members, thus being able to participate in the entire UTC life and all the leading bodies of this revolutionary organization. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must turn the schools, universities, enterprises, institutions, agricultural cooperatives socioeconomic units and the localities into real centers for organizing and carrying out the political-educational work of youth. By giving priority to educating the youth in the spirit of work, the youth organizations are dutybound to tackle all problems concerning the youth's life, to carry out broad educational work and to organize mass cultural activities, entertainment and sports events.

Indeed, our society relies on work. Nobody can live without work in our socialist society. Nobody can live at the expense of someone else's work. Therefore, we must train our youth for work in all fields of activity. At the same time, we must never forget that the youth also needs entertainment, sports, cultural activities and patriotic-socialist education. Hence, the revolutionary youth organizations must understand that they are responsible for organizing these activities in all fields.

One should no longer consider dancing as a petty-bourgeois manifestation, as it was once, although I believe there is no longer any danger of this now. We must understand that entertainment, sports and dancing are part of the life and work of our youth and society. However, we must think up civilized forms, with revolutionary content, for all these activities, which can contribute to shaping a healthy youth, from the intellectual, moral and physical viewpoints. [applause, cheers, chants]

All institutions and other means available to our socialist society must work to mold a youth with high moral and physical qualities, a youth that is consciously building socialism and communism and reliably defending the revolutionary achievements of our socialist fatherland. Leadership by the party has represented the inexhaustible energy of youth, and continues to dynamize the activity of all our people and the revolutionary socialist creation in our fatherland. Therefore, the party bodies and organizations are dutybound to always ensure the political-educational guidance and leadership of youth. All party bodies and organizations are fully responsible -- without the need to interfere in the daily activities of the youth organizations -- for ensuring the political, organizational and educational guidance of these organizations. [applause, cheers, chants]

Party bodies and organizations are dutybound to ensure the guidance of youth bodies and organizations, with parental care. They must never forget that the future development of the revolutionary spirit of our party and people depends on the way in which the youth are raised and educated in the revolutionary spirit instilled into youth within its organizations. Therefore, today's formation of youth's revolutionary spirit means the formation of the revolutionary spirit of tomorrow's communists and the maintenance of the people's revolutionary spirit. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the current complex international circumstances, the reactionary and imperialist circles from abroad, in pursuit of their policy of oppression and domination of other peoples, are resorting to all kinds of activities and using all means to disturb and misinform the youth and peoples in general. In these circumstances, our educational activity of molding youth's revolutionary and patriotic consciousness must be more active and combative. We must ensure that our fatherland's youth realizes what foreign domination, foreign imperialist monopolies and the bourgeois-landlord regime really meant. The youth should learn about the difficulties faced by our people and the sacrifices made by revolutionary forces, including from among the youth, to raise Romania to today's development level.

We must never forget that the anticommunist being raised again today by reactionary circles to the level of state policy has always led to a reactionary policy, to the victory of fascism and to war. Anticommunism has always been connected with anti-Semitism and with the policy of national and other people's oppression. The struggle for democratic freedoms, democracy and indeperdence aims at the removal of such a policy which is in the interest of no people and is doomed to failure. We must do everything possible to ensure the triumph of a realistic policy of cooperation and peace in the world, a policy of respect for each people's right to organize its life in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference. We are firmly convinced that communism represents mankind's future. We do not believe that it can be imposed by force upon someone. But we will also never admit that somebody should prevent us from our march forward toward communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

The progressive and revolutionary forces, struggling for the fatherland's independence, sovereignty and progress, have always looked with confidence to Romania's future. Last century, Bolintineanu [a Romanian poet] said in some of his verses: Our country has a golden future, I foresee its rise through centuries, but we must also be prepared, for it to die as martyrs, without this the chains will encircle us, and we won't be able even to cry.

Our forefathers realized that our advance toward new peaks of progress and civilization can only be made through struggle and sacrifice. In the same spirit, Cosbuc [Romanian 19th century poet] said in his verses: It is the same to die young or old, but it is not the same to die a free lion or a dog in chains. [applause, cheers, chants]

As is well known, the Romanians have struggled like lions; they did not and do not want to be like dogs in chains; they want to be free and masters in their country. [applause, cheers, chants]

The great and yet unequalled poet Eminescu, following the Romanian people's history of struggle and predicting the country's future, said in some of his wonderful verse: What I wish for thee sweet Romania, my country of glory and longing, a great future to your grea' past, your sons should only live in brotherhood, life for ever, glory and joy, dream of braveness, glory and pride, this I wish thee sweet Romania. [loud applause, cheers, chants]

In the spirit of the glorious traditions of struggle, let us constantly develop patriotism, love for the fatherland, for freedom and independence, and the spirit of struggle and patriotism for the development and happiness of our nations. Revolutionary patriotism, international solidarity and revolutionary proletarian internationalism do not counteract but condition each other; they represent a uniform whole. One cannot be a good internationalist revolutionary if one does not love ones' country and people, and one cannot be a real revolutionary patriot if one does not respect other peoples, their freedom and independence, and if one does not act to strengthen friendship and cooperation among all peoples on the basis of respecting each people's right to master its destinies. [applause]

All our youth must understand and appreciate the great achievements that have been attained in developing the fatherland, in strengthening its independence and sovereignty. All our youth must engage with all their strength in continuing to develop all those excellent achievements and to constantly improve the level of material and cultural civilization of our people, as well as to ensure our socialist fatherland's golden future. [applause]

Press and radio-television have the mission of describing realities as they have been, to depict the confrontation that is taking place in today's world between the progressive anti-imperialist and reactionary imperialist forces, and to see that it is well understood that the future belongs to the people who have shaken off imperialist domination and won national independence, and who are struggling to defend and develop it. Nothing and nobody in the world will be able to place the yoke of colonialism and imperialism on the shoulders of peoples; the peoples have won their independence, they will strengthen it and live in freedom. [applause, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

The press and youth magazines, the youth radio-television transmissions must reflect to a greater extent the concerns, the life and aspirations of youth. They must be permeated by the spirit of revolutionary patriotism and international solidarity. They must struggle to inform the young generation in the spirit of the lofty ideals of revolutionary humanism, of social equity and justice, and of devotion and the spirit of sacrifice. They must contribute to moulding an advance revolutionary awareness.

An important role in educating and shaping youth's revolutionary awareness is played by the unions of literary-artistic creativity. Youth needs a literature permeated by lofty revolutionary and patriotic ideals which will reflect the glorious past struggles, the people's work aimed at achieving the victory of socialism. Literature must provide youth with the bright prospects of the struggle for the lofty aspirations and ideals of social and national justice and for communism.

It is necessary to firmly retaliate against certain manifestations, it is true just a few, but they must not be tolerated. Acccording to them art, literature and patriotic poetry were good once upon a time, during the time of Eminescu, Cosbuc, Bolintineanu, Alecsandri and others, but today we should not concern ourselves with such literature and poetry. What kind of writers and poets are they; they do not think and do not understand that to sing about the people and the fatherland is the supreme mission of a writer and artist. He who does not sing about the fatherland and people does not deserve the name of writer and poet of Socialist Romania. [applause]

At one point, I referred to some thoughts of Leonardo da Vinci, when I think of the first meeting with writers. According to him one should not drink water from a jug -- I will not quote literally -- when one could drink water from a spring; only by going to a spring where the water is clear and pure can one, indeed, be inspired to serve the people and fatherland. [applause, cheers]

Foreign sources and concepts about literature have always led those who drew inspiration from them to decay. They ceased being true writers or artists. Therefore, we need a literature drawing its inspiration from the live spring of our people's work and life, and depicting the fast, present and future. [applause, cheers, chants]

The same spirit should be manifest in the plastic arts, theatre, movie industry and all fields of the Romanian socialist art and culture. We need revolutionary-patriotic music connected with the people's traditions. The pop music should also draw its inspiration from the life and aspirations of our people. We must continuously develop and enrich the great traditions of our folk music, our folk songs and ballads which are unique in the world for their beauty and represent the eternal intellectual richness of our people's creation.

How well did Cosbuc describe the beauty of the Romanian doina and folk songs in some of his verses dealing with the return of birds and spring, when he asked with patriotic pride: Did you tell the foreigners, that there are no doinas like ours in the world? Didn't you long for our country, in those foreign lands with blue skies?

The youth must actively participate in creating literary-artistic works of high intellectual value, permeated by high revolutionary humanism, which can contribute to developing the youth's and people's spirit of revolutionary struggle. In all villages and towns and throughout the country, youth must participate with all its creative strength and energy in the great cultural-educational events within the framework of the festival of work and creativity, the Song-of-Romania National Festival, so as to make its valuable contribution to developing the new, revolutionary, humane and socialist culture in Romania. [applause]

It is true, there are still many difficulties to overcome. The elimination of the backward state of affairs and the achievement of an advanced material and cultural civilization require effort and the surmounting of many difficulties. Our country, as well as many other peoples who have won their independence in the wake of World War II, has travelled a long road. In a short historic period it has travelled several stages of socioeconomic development; we have travelled a long distance toward the lofty peaks of communism. However, we still have to climb and surmount many difficulties along untrodden roads, toward achieving the golden dream of mankind: the society of justice and social equity -- communism.

It is necessary that we never forget that revolutionary struggle has not ended and will probably not end even when the bright peaks of communism have been reached. The generations of the years of revolutionary struggle, of socialist construction have yielded many examples of great heroism and patriotic devotion. They have honorably fulfilled their historic mission.

Today's young generation is living in the socialist society and enjoys different living and working conditions, and a different historic mission. Revolutionary romanticism, the spirit of sacrifice must manifest itself in a new form and in keeping with the conditions in which youth is living and carrying out its activity. One cannot say that there is no longer a place for actions of revolutionary heroism, for devotion, for patriotism dedicated to the fatherland and to socialism. On the contrary, all our fatherland's work sites offer excellent opportunities for asserting revolutionary heroism and romanticism. For, do the young builders of the Danube-Black Sea canal not perform revolutionary actions; will their achievements not endure for centruies as a symbol of our youth's heroism? And there are many other work sites where hundreds and millions of young people are working, together with all our people, to build socialism and communism in Europe. [cheers, chants]

We must always act as revolutionaries. We must study and become acquainted with the socioeconomic realities. We must eliminate what is old and no longer corresponds to the new forces of production and to the new social realities. We must take bold action to promote what is new and to find the best ways and means and organizational forms, so as to ensure our society's renewal and constant development.

Youth' must always be in the forefront of the struggle for what is new, for improving and perfecting our society on a higher basis. It is within this that the revolutionary spirit lies; in keeping the materialist-dialectical concept about the world and life alive. [applause]

We have everything necessary to ensure the resolute implementation of the party program -- the victory of the comprehensively developed socialist society and of communism in Romania. We are firmly convinced that the future belongs to the society without classes, without oppressors; and for such a society and such a world, for a better and more just world, the Romanian communists, the young communists and our people and Socialist Romania's youth have struggled, continue to struggle and will struggle. And we are convinced that all peoples in the world will struggle for such a society.

Dear comrades and friends, many complications have emerged in international life; dark clouds heralding storms continued to gather; in a number of parts, destructive storms have already broken out. The clouds heralding a nuclear storm are gathering more and more. Therefore, it is necessary for us to take very firm action, in close unity and solidarity with all the forces and peoples advocating the cessation of the arms race, a policy of detente and of respect for national independence, of cooperation and peace. [applause]

Now, more than ever, one can state that the basic problem of our day is the problem of war or peace. As is known, Romania is militating firmly for stopping the aggravation of the international situation, for proceeding to resolving all disputes between countries by negotiations alone. We firmly advocate the cessation of the arms race and the transition to disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. We are very concerned about the grave situation in Europe. We firmly advocate stopping the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and generally any nuclear missiles, and the transition to withdrawing and destroying the existing ones. It is in the interests of all European nations to do everything to defend the people's supreme asset, their existence and their life.

We hail the statement made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whereby the Soviet Union pledges not to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe throughout the duration of negotiations, and to stop the deployment of and reduce the existing ones, and whereby he declares that the Soviet Union is prepared even to proceed to a unilateral reduction of a certain number of existing missiles. We view this statement and this measure as particularly important and as a contribution to implementing the measures for completely eliminating medium-range or smaller-range nuclear missiles from Europe. We view this unilateral measures and decisions as an expression of the Soviet Union's desire, as an important bilateral action up to the achievement of a general agreement on medium-range missiles.

We will hail any such measure also on the part of the United States and the NATO countries. Some people say that this is propaganda. Maybe, but it is a concrete propaganda aimed at reducing certain missiles. We want others to practice a similar propaganda and to proceed to an appropriate reduction of a certain number of missiles. And the more propaganda they make -- proceeding to reducing missiles and weapons -- the more people will agree with such propaganda and the better it will be for mankind and international peace. [chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Undoubtedly,the unilateral measures by the Soviet Union will not resolve the basic problem of nuclear missiles. This can be solved solely on the basis of an agreement between the two sides that will ensure a real balance of forces and a controlled general disarmament that will not endanger anyone's security, and that will especially ensure that no people will become the victim of any aggression. [applause]

We believe it is necessary to respond to those measures with appropriate measures, with accelerating negotiations so as to reach full agreement, in the shortest time possible, on medium-range missiles and on other weapons. At the same time, this requires more than ever that the European countries assume greater responsibilities and show interest in participating more actively in achieving the necessary agreement on stopping the deployment of missiles and on the transition to withdrawing existing missiles and achieving a Europe without nuclear missiles.

The life of all European nations is at stake and therefore the European peoples cannot stand apart. They must take action and assume responsiblity to defend life in Europe and throughout the world. [applause]

It is in this sense that we interpret the large peace movements that took place in the fall in many European countries, including Romania. We interpret the continuation of those actions as an expression of the people's will to achieve disarmament, stop the arms race and achieve a Europe without nuclear wapons. I would like to call upon our fatherland's youth and the Romanian people to continue solidarity with all peoples in all forms. Let us not believe that we have finished the peace actions in the fall. They must continue and they cannot and must not cease before victory and disarmament is achieved and peace ensured. [cheers; chants: "We Will Work And Struggle And Defend Peace"]

The postponement of the Madrid meeting until the fall of this year, a meeting that is devoted to European cooperation and security, is a factor of particular gravity. It is necessary for this to constitute a signal of alarm for all the peoples on our continent, and to take action so that when it resumes, the Madrid meeting will end in as short a time as possible and with very positive results, that it will lead to a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe, and that it will reassert the continuity of meetings begun in Helsinki which constitute an organized framework within which the European peoples are able to discuss problems of common interest and within which trust can be strengthened and peace ensured.

It is in the interest of the European peoples to ensure relations of broad cooperation and a united Europe based on respect for the social system and independence of each country, and on active cooperation and mutual assistance in socioeconomic development and in improving well-being and strengthening each nation's independence on the continent. This is a vital requirement for each European nation and, at the same time, represents an important factor for peace throughout the world.

Romania very firmly advocates development cooperation in the Balkans and the achievement in that area of a zone of trust and cooperation, without nuclear weapons, as part and parcel of a Europe without nuclear weapons and as an active contribution to cooperation and peace in the world.

There are many problems to be resolved in today's world. To resolve them, it is necessary that all countries, irrespective of size or social system, participate in resolving them. Especially the small- and medium-sized countries must play an important role, as must the developing and nonaligned countries. It is necessary for us to take very firm action to achieve a new international economic order, to increase the role of the United Nations and that of other international bodies in resolving the grave problems in international life in the interest of cooperation, independence and peace.

Taking into consideration the particular tension in the international arena, an increasingly important role is incumbent on peoples, on the people's masses, and within this framework on youth everywhere. It is necessary to intensify the people's mass actions, the movements against arming and war and for peace and independence.

Our fatherland's youth must actively participate, together with youth everywhere, in those mass peace movements. Youth today is a powerful social force. However, as past experience shows, youth will always be the first victim of war. As the poet stated, in the past and all the more so in our days, life and slavery cannot exist together, peace and storms do not go together. Therefore, in the name of life, of the future of youth, of the future of peoples and of mankind, we must do all we can to stop the gathering of new clouds heralding death, to stop the policy of armament and war, and to promote the victory of peace, detente and international cooperation. This lies in the power of peoples, and they are able and must ensure peace in the world. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

Dear young comrades and friends, on this twofold anniversary of the revolutionary youth organizations in our fatherland, youth must more forcefully show its revolutionary determination and desire to be in the forefront of our people's struggle and work to implement the party program and the 12th party congress decisions.

Dear young friends, wonderful prospects are confronting you. You are the participants in a grand epic of revolutionary changes, of raising socialist Romania onto new peaks of progress and civilization. Do not spare any efforts: learn, learn and learn again. Acquire the loftiest achievements of science, technology and universal knowledge. Learn to be revolutionaries and to stay revolutionaries; work, work and work for the fatherland's greatness, for the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania. [applause]

Prepare to become dignified continuers of the revolutionaries and communists in the flourishing and development of all our country, in improving the material and cultural well-being of our people. Always serve the fatherland, the people and the party without any reserve, as well as the lofty ideals of socialism, of social and national justice, and the lofty ideals of cooperation and peace throughout the world. [applause]

Always serve the fatherland; be ready to do all you can for its greatness, for defending revolutionary achievements and the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. [applause]

I fully trust the creative energy of our fatherland's youth and of all our people. I am convinced that our fatherland's young generation, as part and parcel of our entire nation, will always do its duty whenever party, the country and the interests of socialism and communism in Romania require this. [applause]

With this conviction, I wish all of you, all youth, increasingly greater successes in their future activity. I wish them much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU190955 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Mar 82

Energy Matters

[Excerpt] The Political Executive Committee examined the report on the implementation of the energy program for the 1981-85 5-year plan and the development of the energy congress decisions. Within this framework, it was stressed that, proceeding from guidelines provided by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the 1981-85 5-year plan establishes tasks for rapidly increasing coal extration and primarily power generated in stations using such fuel and in hydropower centrals. At the same time, measures are envisaged to intensify the construction rate of nuclear power stations.

In 1981 -- the first year of the 5-year plan -- a production of electrical power of more than 70 billion kw/hour was achieved, that is, more than 2 1/2 billion kw more than in 1980. Despite this, taking into consideration the requirements of the economy and the implications of the energy crisis at a world level, it is necessary to take measures to expand and improve our national power system, to go beyond the achievements of electric power plants based on coal, to capitalize on the water balance and to cut back on the use of hydrocarbons.

To achieve an energy production of 82.5 billion kw by 1985 and 110 billion kw by 1990, some 7,920 mw more power will be generated in the current 5-year plan, of which some 2,500 will be in hydroelectric stations and 5,420 mw in thermopower stations operating with coal and reusable energy sources, and 9,350 mw more in the 1986-90 period. All new thermo-power stations will be built as district heating stations producing both electrical and thermal energy.

In the field of nuclear energy, measures will be taken to accelerate construction work and to increase the amount of power generated in nuclear-power plants. The Cerna-Voda plant will be provided with five generating sets of 660 mw each instead of four as has been envisaged in the plan. In Moldavia a nuclear power plant will be built with three generating sets of 1,000 mw each, of which one set will be put into operation by 1990; a third power plant will be located in Transylvania which will be similar to the one in Cerna-Voda; the construction of that plant will begin in 1984 at the latest and one or two generating sets will be put into operation by 1990.

The contribution of new and reusable energy sources to the primary energy balance in 1981-90 will increase from 5.5 million tons of conventional fuel in 1985 to 7 to 10 million tons in 1990 [figures as heard].

The Political Executive Committee established a number of measures to increase the electrical energy production on the basis of coal, so that the greater part of the country's electrical power production will be achieved by using that fuel. In connection with this, it was recommended to intensify geological research and prospecting and to work out new technologies for great-depth coal extraction and difficult geological conditions. New deposits have been discovered in the country through the utilization of which we will be able to ensure coal for some one hundred years.

To ensure the quantities of coal for the electric power production and for the other requirements of the economy, it is necessary that during 1982-85 coal production increase from 44 million tons, as the 1982 plan envisages, to 87 million tons in 1985. It was recommended to make efforts to put into operation the hydro-power plants in keeping with the program worked out and to pay greater attention to small plants built with local means so as to put them into operation earlier that envisaged in the plan.

The Political Executive Committee also set forth important tasks for all ministries to cut back energy consumption and to apply in all sectors firm measures to improve production technologies.

The Political Executive Committee stressed that the implementation of the program of increasing energy requires that the government, all economic ministries and especially the ministries of electrical power and mines take very firm measures to make use of the entire material potential in producing energy and that they rationally manage this essential element of our fatherland's economic development.

Postal Service, Charges

AU191028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Mar (AGERPRES) -- For improved postal and telecommunications activities the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP examined a report on the receipts, expenditures and net revenue in the postal and telecommunication activities.

Following the analysis of the costs in this sector, the Political Executive Committee adopted a plan of measures apt to cut down expenditures, the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials, of spare parts, lead to the better organization of labour and increased efficiency in the entire activity, to the continuous improvement of the quality of services to the population. The tasks were set for the judicous utilization of the personnel, the increase of the volume of postal, telephonic and telegraphic services, by better using the existing production units.

Measures regarding the resetting of postal, telephonic and telegraphic tarriffs were approved, some of them unmodified for thirty years.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1970'S REVIEWED

AU191122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The decisive factor that dynamized the entire economic and social development of Romania in the last decade was industrialization. Today, more than ever before, life proves that no strategy of building a modern national economy -- well balanced and apt to become highly efficient -- can be conceived and implemented without concentrating on the country's industrialization that leads to the improvement of quality in all the fields of activity.

Consequently, over the last decade the efforts were channelled along the lines ensuring the rapid development of the country's industrial potential according to a new strategic conception aiming at an accelerated updating of the production structure by courageously promoting first of all the key industries and permanently renewing the products in keeping with the requirements of a rational husbanding and higher capitalization of the resources, of improving the technical standard of the entire national economy.

The high development rates achieved [to] rank the Romanian industry among the most dynamic industries in the world. Over the 1971-1980 period, industrial production went up at an average 11.2 percent annual rate, while the world average growth rate was smaller than 5 percent, and in the developed capitalist countries was 3 percent.

Romania, accounting for 0.17 per cent of the planet's area and for 0.53 per cent of the world population, turned out in 1979 (the year for which data were available) some 1.5 per cent of the world industrial production.

The central, decisive place, held by industry in our economy is illustrated by the following data:

- In Percent -

	1950	1980
Share of industry in:		
- Gainfully employed population	12.0	35.5
- Fixed assets	19.8	44.0
- National income	44.0	58.6
- Investments in equipment	50.8	78.5

By the end of the last decade, in 1980, the Romanian industry had an important productive potential -- 1,752 enterprises employing 3.7 million people, equipped with fixed assets worth some 1,600 billion lei -- a new, modern potential that is playing a decisive part in the promotion of technical progress in all the sectors of the national economy, as well as in the widening and diversification of cooperation and economic exchanges with other states.

The development of industry as a whole is characterised not only by quantitative growths but also and mainly by qualitative changes in the structure of production. In the 1971-1980 period too, faster rates were recorded by the machine-building and metalworking industries -- an annual 15.3 per cent average -- as well as by the chemical industry -- 12.7 per cent annual average -- these branches representing in 1980 some 44 per cent of the total volume of the industrial production, while in 1970 they represented only 35 per cent and in 1950 16.4 per cent. Another notable act is that in 1980, worth a 35.2 per cent share of the industrial production, the machine building industry of Romania is on a par with that in a series of such developed countries as the GDR, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

The process of updating the structure of industry has not been confined to the level of the industrial branches but has been carried out within them, as well. In the very first years of the 1971-1975 quinquennium firm action was taken for rectifying the negative effects of the fact that certain modern, basic industries like electronics, fine mechanics and optics, had been neglected.

Mining, Power Industries

AU191150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Mar (AGERPRES) -- In keeping with the needs of the national economy the efforts were stepped up for developing the extractive power and industries. Geological research was developed, new reserves of coal, oil and natural gas, as well as ferous, nonferous and nonmetalliferous deposits were tapped, depth-drilling for oil and gas was expanded, the final recovery factor went up.

Following these efforts, there resulted a more marked growth of the coal production -- from 20.6 million tons in 1970 to 25.2 million tons in 1980 -- its share in the total primary energy resources amounting to nearly 16 percent; the methane production went up from 20 billion cu.m. in 1970 to 28.1 billion cu.m. in 1980.

The development of the economy at high rates demanded the increase of fuel and raw material imports; thus, in 1980 the domestic resources met 72.1 percent of the needed primary energy compases to 90.1 percent in 1970; in 1980 domestic resources satisfied 64 percent of the consumption of heavy ferrous metals, 51 percent of coal and coking coal, 43 percent of crude and 10 percent of iron ore.

In the power industry, which practically met the demands of the economy, the installed power at the end of 1980 was of 16,100 mw of more than half which was commissioned in the 1970-1980 decade [phrase as received]; there rose the share of the electric power generated by hydro-electric plants and lignite-fuelled thermo-electric plants.

TRADE UNION LEADERS CONFER IN MOSCOW 21 MAR

AU211721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Cornel Onescu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], head of the GTUCR delegation who attended the proceedings of the 17th Soviet TU [Trade Union] Congress had an interview with S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, on March 21.

On the occasion, the good relations existing between the two countries and peoples, between trade unions of Romania and the Soviet Union were pointed to and both sides expressed the wish to further strengthen and develop them.

EMILIAN DOBRESCU MEETS LUKANOV IN SOFIA

AU202107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Participating in Sofia in the 28th session of the CMEA committee on collaboration in planning, Emilian Dobrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Bulgarian joint governmental commission of economic, technical and scientific collaboration, had a working interview with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, chairman for Bulgaria in the commission, examining problems of the further development of the bilateral collaboration.

At the same time the Romanian delegation conducted bilateral talks with heads of the central planning bodies of the CMEA member countries, on topical problems of expanding the economic collaboration over the 1982-1983 period.

CORNEL BURTICA RECEIVED BY SWISS PRESIDENT

AU191158 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Berne, 19 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation, head of the Public Economy Department received Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, now on a visit to Switzerland.

During the interview, reference was made to the relations of friendship, the commercial exchange and the relations of economic cooperation between Romania and Switzerland, to the collaboration established between the two countries and peoples, on various planes, and their continuously ascending course. The mutual wish was expressed to develop the Romanian-Swiss relations in the economic and financial fields, and in the technical-industrial cooperation.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between Presidents Fritz Honegger and Nicolae Ceausescu.

CAZACU RECEIVES MAURITIUS COMMUNIST LEADER

AU192123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had on March 19 and interview with Leetoraj Chundramun, chairman of the Communist party of Mauritius, who visits Romania.

On the occasion, they informed each other of the activity and current preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Mauritius, expressing the wish, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, to develop and deepen in the future, too, the good relations established between the two parties, in the interest of the Romanian and Mauritius peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, of collaboration among nations. Approached were also aspects of the international political life.

MUSLIM DELEGATION VISITS SAUDI ARABIA

AU201440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Mar (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Muslim community of Romania, led by Mufti Yacub Mehmet, now in Saudi Arabia, called on Prince Ahmad ibn Abd al-Aziz, amir of Mecca, and on 'Abd al-Wahhab Ahmad 'Abd al-Wasi, minister of pilgrimage affairs and AWQAF.

During the interviews stress was laid on the interest and appreciation given in Saudi Arabia to Romania's actions of foreign policy, whose main champion is President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the consistent stand on the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict and the foundation of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

The delegation had another interview with Shaykh (Safwat Aisaka al Amin), deputy secretary general of the "Islamic world" league, who highlighted that the actions of peace initiated and backed by Romania's president do not only pursue the happiness and peace of the Romanian people but also the building of a climate of peace all over the world.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO NIGERIA -- By presidential decree, Comrade Vasile Chivulescu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Federal Republic of Nigeria in lieu of Comrade Octavian Carare, who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Mar 82 p 5 AU]

BORBA'S TESLIC ON BREZHNEV MISSILE FREEZE

AU191522 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 82 p 11

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Freezing"]

[Text] In the monstrous and irrational missile mania which has gained ground in the competitions between the blocs, especially in Europe, every step, even a unilateral one, toward greater control and toward halting the arms race assumes larger dimensions than it really has. Such steps can even be only small tactical moves of respite in the "strategy of arming to death" but they cannot be denied the role of a small beacon in the big dark tunnel of the arms race.

The Soviet leadership's decision to unilaterally freeze the USSR's existing missile potential and reduce the number of the Soviet medium-range missiles (aimed at Western Europe) as early as this year, unless there is a new deterioration of international situation, is certainly one of these moves.

Unilateral measures are neither the easiest nor the most effective way toward nuclear and other disarmament. They are a result of the failure to find a solution for the problems in negotiations with the other partner, which are still essential for the entire process of nuclear disarmament. In addition, in the present psychosis of "achieving superiority" or creating superior positions for negotiations and agreements, the unilateral measures can also be interpreted as a "propaganda move" by the power which has achieved superiority and which wants to prevent the other side from restoring the "balance" by deploying a new superior missile arsenal.

It was possible to expect that Washington as well as the aggressive wing of the Atlantic pact in Western Europe would react unfavorably. After all, those who approach the entire problem from the position of their own superiority will try to present the USSR decision as a "propaganda move" designed to "pacify Europe" and, at the same time, will try to impose their own plan of arming upon that same Europe.

However, the question imposing itself in this connection is: To whom is the Soviet message addressed? Is it addressed to those whom Brezhnev brands for their thoughtlessness, insufficient experience in international affairs and an adventurist approach to the most serious problems concerning the fate of mankind? Or is it addressed to those others, whose numbers are growing not only in Europe but also in America, and whom Washington so derisively calls "pacifists?"

The Soviet unilateral decision certainly will not even satisfy a predominant section of "European pacifists" who see a threat also to their own security in the frozen Soviet missiles. But there is no doubt that it will encourage their advocacy of the concept of "cooperative arms control," as Brandt formulates it, and their efforts for detente. In other words, what is of essential importance in this connection is that the peace-loving forces in Western Europe -- whose spokesman the German Social Democratic Party headed by Brandt is increasingly becoming -- persist in their demands for relaxation of tension without intimidation and for negotiations. In this context, Moscow's stance can also encourage those forces in the United States which demand a freezing of the production of American nuclear weapons in order to eventually create the conditions for agreements.

All in all, the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of missiles probably does not strike either at the core of the threatening military potential or at the strategy of "arming to death." But it makes more difficult the further missile arming of Western Europe that is suicidal both from the military and the political viewpoints.

The problems of military balance and greater security undoubtedly exist and not for just one part of Europe. All past experience show that the policy of achieving military superiority and winning political concessions on the basis of military strength and, in this connection, various moves of conditional freezing or the "zero option" proposals (to dismantle all missiles in Europe) lead neither to anyone's victory nor to a greater general security. All the more important then is the policy of renouncing force and of consistent and universal detente for which there is no alternative in ensuring peace and security and which must be a prerequisite for any progress in disarmament.

KRAIGHER DEPARTS FOR NONALIGNED AFRICAN TOUR

LD221012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 March (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher left today on an official and friendly visit to Gabon. Kraigher, who will also visit Nigeria, Guinea and Mali, is accompanied by Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and member of the Federal Executive Council Vuko Dragasevic. As stressed in Belgrade, the visits will make a further contribution and give a further stimulus to the all-round development of relations and strengthen the traditional friendship between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and these non-aligned African countries.

Yugoslavia's bilateral cooperation with the countries to be visited by Kraigher records a continuous [word indistinct] and objective conditions exist for its further promotion, particularly in the economic sphere. In addition to bilateral cooperation, Kraigher and his hosts, Presidents Omar Bongo of Gabon, Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, Sekou Toure of Guinea and Moussa Traore of Mali, are expected to discuss topical international problems. Special attention will be devoted to the activities of nonaligned countries in view of preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit, scheduled for Baghdad in fall, 1982.

A prominent place in the exchange of views will be devoted to the role of the policy and movement of non-alignment and the efforts of non-aligned countries for strengthening peace and security and establishing equality-based international political and economic relations. The situation in Africa and, particularly, crisis spots in the continent are also expected to be discussed during Kraigher's talks with his hosts. The talks will also encompass the disturbing situation in Europe current problems such as the arms race and difficulties lying in the way of the efforts for establishing the new international economic order.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher will also visit Portugal as part of his current tour.

EL SALVADOR FRONT DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU191618 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference, a delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Forces Movement of El Salvador has stayed in our country. The delegation was led by (Caetano Garcio Marcial). The guests from El Salvador had talks in Belgrade with Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Vlado Scekic, member of the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Veterans Federation; and Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. In Bosnia-Hercegovina, the El Salvador delegation had talks with Munir Mesihovic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference.

In the talks, the Yugoslav side again stressed the support for and solidarity with the struggle of the people of El Salvador against the dictatorship, foreign intervention, pressure and interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. The position of Yugoslavia was stressed again that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, expressing the interests of the great majority of the people of El Salvador, are an unavoidable factor in finding a solution to the El Salvador crisis. It was assessed that the elections prepared by the ruling junta dictatorship without the equal participation of all the political forces and the widest strata of society cannot impart legitimacy to the ruling regime, which is massacring the people of El Salvador. Joint concern was expressed because of the aggravation of the situation in the Central American and Caribbean region, especially because of the growing danger of direct military intervention against the people of El Salvador.

More on Visit

LD191730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has reaffirmed its support and solidarity with the struggle of the people of Salvador against the dictatorship, foreign interventions, pressures and interferences in internal affairs of Salvador. The above stand was stated by a number of high Yugoslav officials in talks with a delegation of the Salvador People's Liberation Forces Movement (FPL-Farbundo Marti) which, headed by FPL Commander Salvador Cayetano Carpio Marcial, has just completed a several day visit to Yugoslavia. A delegation of the Salvador liberation movement was the guest of the leader Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia. [as received] Central Committee Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Milos Minic also had talks with the guests from Salvador.

The Yugoslav stand was stressed in all talks that the Front for the National Liberation-Farabundo Marti - and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN-FDR) which represents the interests of the majority of the people of Salvador, are an unavoidable factor in seeking a solution to the internal crisis in Salvador. It was stressed in the talks that elections under preparation - by the governing junta cannot, without all political forces and broadest social layers participation on equal footing, give the legitimacy to the ruling regime which is carrying out a massacre on the people of Salvador. In currently prevailing conditions the elections would represent a mere farce and a political trick designed to mislead the international public opinion.

A joint concern was also stated with the intensification of the situation in the region of Central America and the Caribbean, particularly because of the growing threat of a direct military intervention against the Salvadoran people. An accord was stated in relation to the inalienable right of the people [words indistinct] their own roads of development in keeping with [word indistinct] authentic interests, without interferences from the outside, foreign interventions and pressures.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD212206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary of foreign trade, left for Moscow today for the 62nd session of the CEMA permanent commission for foreign trade. He leads the Yugoslav delegation which will attend this session of the commission.

MARKOVIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO INDIA

Talks With Foreign Minister

LD191800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao today stressed the importance of thorough preparations with the aim of securing a successful outcome for the seventh nonaligned summit in Baghdad. Both sides stated the regret because of the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi war and the need was stressed for continual efforts toward the soonest possible termination of the conflict between these two nonaligned countries.

Markovic and Rao also stressed the need for nonaligned countries unanimously and actively taking part in the settlement of international problems, particularly [word indistinct] focuses of crisis. The Assembly of Yugoslavia president and the Indian foreign minister stressed the necessity for continuing the dialogue between the industrially developed and the developing countries and for investing efforts towards further advancing cooperation among developing countries. The Assembly of Yugoslavia president tomorrow completes his six-day official visit to India.

Returns 20 Mar

LD202320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia headed by Dragoslav Markovic, the president of the Assembly, returned home today after an official six-day visit to India. During the visit, the Yugoslav parliamentarians and delegation of the Indian Parliament headed by Bal Ram Jakhar, the speaker of the House of People, discussed international questions, the activity of the Movement of Non-alignment, and cooperation between the two countries. Dragoslav Markovic and other members of the delegation were received by Indian President Anjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. They also met with many other prominent Indian leaders.

Speaking at the airport before the Yugoslav delegation's departure Markovic and Ram Jakhar assessed the talks between the two delegations in very positive terms. They pointed out in particular the close cooperation between Yugoslavia and India within the Movement of Non-alignment and the United Nations, and their identical views on all vital questions of the struggle for peace.

COMMODITY TRADE PROSPECTS WITH POLAND VIEWED

LD151018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0938 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Polish commodity trade is expected to reach 657.2 million dollars by the end of the year. This would represent in increase on last year but would still be below the target envisaged for 1981. Last year's commodity trade, planned at about 700 million dollars, was worth some 500 million, a spokesman for the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia said. Poland has expressed readiness to increase deliveries of raw materials and semi-manufactures needed by the Yugoslav economy in exchange for larger quantities of Yugoslav agricultural products and foodstuffs.

The Belgrade weekly EKONOMSKA POLITIKA writes that Poland is interested primarily in importing meat, lard, maize and cooking oil. Negotiations on promotion of cooperation in the domains of the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries, the motor manufacturing industry and the manufacture of agricultural machinery are under way. Yugoslav exports to Poland last year amounted to 282.5 million dollars and consisted for the most part of raw materials and semi-manufactures (109.3 million), (?machinery and) means of transportation (132.9 million). Last year's imports from Poland were some 137 million dollars below the envisaged figure and consisted mainly of raw materials and semi-manufactures and means of transportation.

NOISE DISTURBANCE AT PRISTINA DORMS REPORTED

AU192035 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The inhabitants of the (?Ulpjana) quarter of Pristina, as happened the night before, were once again (?disturbed) last night by shouts and deafening and inarticulate sounds coming from the student dorms. The [word indistinct] of the dorms, which number about 4,000 places, (?disturbed) the inhabitants of (?Ulpjana) and [word indistinct] of Pristina with [word indistinct] noises and shouts which started immediately following the noise made by a low-flying jet aircraft. The students then withdrew from the windows and balconies of the dorms and [words indistinct].

PODUJEVO PARTY PURGE OF NATIONALISTS NOTED

LD210542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Podujevo, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- Following the recent unsuccessful attempt by Albanian irredentists and nationalists to organize hostile demonstrations in Podujevo, the purging of party ranks has been continued in this municipality in an even more decisive manner. According to the latest data, in the period since last year's hostile demonstrations 50 people have been expelled from the League of Communists in Podujevo municipality for participating in the demonstrations, helping the enemy or sympathizing with his aims. Nearly twice that number of party members have been the object of party punishment.

KOSOVO VETERANS, OTHER GROUPS HOLD MEETINGS

LD191814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- The leadership of the Veterans' Association of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo today called on all its members -- war veterans -- to begin a resolute political squaring of acounts with the Albanian irredentists and nationalists and prevent their enemy activity. The latest demonstrations, on March 11, in several towns in the province have shown that the enemy has been neither beheaded nor destroyed and that he does not give up his dark objectives, it was noted at today's session of the Veterans' Association leadership.

The intensified moving out of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo over the past year since last year's unrest is one of the worst consequences of the counterrevolutionary activity of the irredentists who, not sticking at the grossest pressure, want to attain an ethnically pure Kosovo.

Today's consultations of the representatives of the leaderships of Kosovo communes, held in the Kosovo capital of Pristina, underlined that, if the causes of the moving out of Kosovo are not resolutely eliminated, consequences "may be grave not only for Kosovo and the Republic of Serbia, but for the country as a whole."

The moving out of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is the hardest political question for the whole of our country, president of the provincial commission for establishing the causes of the moving out of Kosovo Husein Prekazi said at the gathering. This issue is the historic test for primarily all honest Albanians in Kosovo, he added. Prekazi underlined that people are leaving due to insecurity and because they feel the state cannot give them security.

Meanwhile, employees in Kosovo, and pupils and students, yesterday and today voted at the elections for delegations and delegates. Polling places are closing at 19 hrs tonight, while most communes report a very wide response by the electorate. In most communes, over 90 per cent of voters have voted, while in some others the figure ranges between 92 per cent and 97 per cent.

The situation in Kosovo, following the latest demonstrations, is carried and commented prominently in the nationwide press. The DNEVNIK of Ljubljana (Republic of Slovenia) in its issue for tomorrow, writes that "it is all clear that the otherwise indispensable repressive measures cannot yield the desired results in the long run." The accumulated problems in Kosovo, the paper adds, should be solved with patience and through self-management. The Ljubljana daily calls for economic problems in the development of Kosovo not to be politicized, because otherwise this would "bring about further entanglements."

More on Veterans

LD191918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- The struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism will continue to be the focus of the action of the Kosovo Federation of Veterans of the National Liberation War. It is the duty of veterans to pass on to the younger generation their devotion to the achievements of the war of national liberation and the socialist revolution. This was stressed at today's session of the Kosovo Provincial Board of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR].

Together with all other progressive forces, the members of the veterans organization must enter the decisive and final battle with the enemy, who has been neither beheaded nor defeated. The nationalists and irredentists, said Danilo Vasic, president of the Kosovo SUBNOR Provincial Board, have shown during the past year, and especially on 11 March, that they have not given up their dark aims.

Noting that there is no environment that is not exposed to a real threat and to enemy activity, Vasic stressed that an uncompromising struggle must be waged everywhere to safeguard the achievements of our revolution, consolidate brotherhood and unity and strengthen our socialist self-managing society. The provincial board decided that the sixth assembly of the Kosovo SUBNOR should be held on 12 April in Pristina.

PRESEVO MINORS INDICTED FOR ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

AU191322 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 82 p 8

[M. Pesic report]

[Summary] Vranje, 15 Mar -- We have been informed in the Vranje District Public Prosecutor's Office that an indictment has been issued for criminal acts of association for the purpose of hostile activities (Article 136 of the SFRY Criminal Code) against 11 people of Presevo, of whom 9 are minors. They are pupils at the Skenderbeg education center in Presevo H.Lj., Dj.S., K.H., B.E., A.A., S.S., R.A., K.H. and K.B., as well as their older schoolmates Burhan Aseni (21) and Naser Rahmani (21), all of Presevo.

"According to the indictment, based on facts and on admission by the accused, minors S.S., R.A. and A.A. on 5 November 1981 at the Hajduk football field in Presevo formed an illegal organization of Albanians, Bajram Curri, with the aim of developing counterrevolutionary activities directed against the social order in the SFRY. The other accused joined this organization later.

"The basic task of this counterrevolutionary Great Albanian and irredentist organization was to write slogans and leaflets with a hostile content belittling the revolutionary work and image of Comrade Tito and extolling Albania and Enver Hoxha." On 27 November last year, they wrote a large number of slogans on walls and pavements in Presevo, most of them saying "Enver Party," "We Are Always Ready," "Kosovo-Republic," "Presevo-Kosovo" and "Long Live 28 November, Day of Albania." Some slogans also appeared in neighboring villages.

A few days later, the accused began to distribute leaflets with slogans, "Kosovo-Republic" and "Presevo Is Part of Kosovo." A leaflet writing about the formation of a seventh republic in Yugoslavia was thrown into the courtyard of the Presevo Secretariat for Internal Affairs. The leaflet also demanded the release of persons held for counterrevolutionary, nationalist and irredentist acts.

Three of the accused did not agree with insults against Tito contained in the program of their organization. S.S. drew an emblem with a black doubleheaded eagle and the initials B.C. S.S. and R.A. wrote diaries about their activities, but they were able to destroy them. The members of the Bajram Curri organization also paid a membership fee to buy paper, paint and brushes.

FEC'S BAJRA DISCUSSES ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD192116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1849 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Ismail Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, spoke on a Pristina television program about the causes, forms and exponents of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, about Albanian nationalism and irredentism as a form of disintegration of the Albanian nationality and our multinational federal community and about the forms and ways of indoctrinating a number of young people from the ranks of the Albanian nationality with Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Bajra stressed that during all the stages of our development -- from the national liberation struggle until today -- Albanian nationalism had displayed class-bourgeois, national and international hatred, intolerance, exclusiveness, chauvinism, hegemonism and fascism. This was confirmed during the hostile demonstrations in 1968, in March and April last year and on 11 March this year.

Every nation and nationality and at this moment the Albanian nationality and the Albanian nation as a whole is deeply harmed by its own nationalism.

It is because of this hostile, counter-revolutionary, anti-Yugoslav and anti-Albanian activity and of the essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the manner in which they manifest themselves and because of their tendencies and exponents that all the progressive forces of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia and especially those from the ranks of the Albanian nationality condemn Albanian nationalists and irredentists and are waging a resolute struggle against them. The largest part of the intelligentsia and the young are also involved in this struggle, thus contributing to the purging of their ranks of hostile individuals and groups.

In a number of Kosovo environments and especially in individual secondary school and faculty institutions the enemy is still active. He is active in various ways and is exerting various kinds of pressure. These pressures and these hostile activities are causing unrest, uncertainty and anxiety in all the working people and all the nationalities of Kosovo. The hostile activities of this kind objectively and subjectively represent pressure aimed at making Serbs and Montenegrins -- for centuries our brothers in Kosovo -- emigrate. This affects and alarms most of all the Albanians among the communists and working people of town and village. It is against these enemies that we must continue to resort to all the instruments of our dictatorship of the proletariat.

In a number of environments, especially educational ones, individual Albanians are behaving in an opportunist, doubleface and demagogical way with regard to the Albanian nationalists and irredentists. They increasingly take note of the existing and nonexistent nationalisms of others, but not their own. This kind of people represent the greater threat to our action, party and revolution. People of this kind objectively and subjectively assist the counter-revolution and show solidarity for it and are committing both class and national treason, Ismail Bajra said among other things.

MACEDONIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 18 MAY

LD181814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Skopje, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia will be held in Skopje from 6-8 May this year. The basic theme of the congress will be the tasks of the League of Communists of Macedonia in the further development of socialist self-managing relations.

The decision to convene the congress was made at a Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee session held in Skopje, chaired by Angel Cemerski. The members of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee also adopted a proposal made by the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium to propose Krste Markovski as the next president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee and Dimoe Belovski and Kirk Hadzivasilev as members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At today's 19th session, the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee also finalized the draft resolution of the Eighth Congress of the Macedonian League of Communists and considered the suggestions, views and proposals made in connection with topical questions concerning the Macedonian League of Communist's organizational building and development. The text of the proposed congress resolution and changes in the statute will be publicly discussed in the Macedonian League of Communists organizations until the congress is held in May.

An important orientation in the draft resolution is the further realization of Macedonia's even regional development. The resolution also notes that the implementation of the policy of the more rapid development of insufficiently developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has contributed to the attainment of significant results in the socioeconomic development of Macedonia, despite the fact that the policy of reducing the differences between the levels of development failed to be realized during the period between the two congresses.

The draft resolution sets the tasks in the field of intranational relations, and stresses in particular that through its ideological and political action the League of Communists of Macedonia will continue to direct its ideological and political action toward the consistent implementation of the policy of equality between the Macedonian and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities and ethnic groups in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Within the framework of a more even regional development of the republic, work will continue on broadening the material basis for the development of equality, especially in the municipalties populated by various nationalities.

Along with the struggle for the further deepening of intranational relations, the League of Communists of Macedonia will resolutely oppose all forms of nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism, unitarism and separatism, national narrow-mindedness, national and religious intolerance and bureaucratic techno-managerial and petty bourgeois attempts at manipulating people and using pressure in the sphere of intranational relations.

The draft resolution resolutely condemns the counterrevolutionary nationalist-irredentist activities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the hostile activities and tendencies from the same positions which are in evidence in Macedonia. Communists are also given the task of struggling consistently, together with other organized socialist forces, in the unmasking of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all other forms of nationalism and attempts by the counterrevolutionary forces to undermine the unity of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community.

The policy of goodneighbourly relations is a permanent orientation of the LCY, and of the Macedonian League of Communists as an integral part of the LCY, and is fully in keeping with the interests of the Macedonian and all other nations and nationalities in the SFRY, stresses the part of the resolution which deals with international policy and foreign affairs. This part also appraises the present level of development of relations with the neighboring and Balkan countries, especially with Bulgaria, Greece, Albania and Turkey, and defines the tasks of the League of Communists of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the further development of relations with these countries.

The draft resolution for the Eighth Congress of the Macedonian League of Communists, which will be held in the beginning of May, contains the tasks of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist forces in the development of the political system of socialist self-management, of the self-managing transformation of education, science and culture, and of the ideopolitical, organizational, cadre and action training of the Macedonian League of Communists.

Blagoja Siljanovski and Stojan Mladenovski expressed their disagreement with the introduction of the "abstained" category in the method of work of the League of Communists during the decisionmaking process. The introduction of such a category could reflect on the development of democratic relations in the League of Communists and even on the phenomenon of opportunism.

Vaska Duganova, speaking about the implementation of the cadre policy, advocated the consistent application of Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. In this connection she pointed out that there were practically no workers put forward as candidates for public functions as the municipal (?candidate nomination meeting). She assessed this as elitism.

Following the discussion it was decided that, on the basis of the proposals and suggestions adopted, the draft statute of the Macedonian League of Communists be complemented and submitted to public debate.

TITOGRAD MILITARY DISTRICT LC HOLDS CONFERENCE

LD181918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] T¹tograd, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The sixth electoral conference of the League of Communists of the Titograd Military District was held in Titograd today.

It assessed the activity so far by party organizations in military units and established the program of ideopolitical tasks for the next period. The delegates to the conference paid homage with a minute of silence to the Supreme Commander Marshal Tito and to the members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] who have died since the last electoral conference.

Speaking on the strategic orientations of the working class and of the LCY and on the leading role of Comrade Tito in our revolution and socialist construction, Office Milorad Mutavdzic, chairman of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Titograd Military District, recalled Tito's words that there are no hopeless situations. These words by Tito, Mutavdzic said, permeate all members of the Titograd Military District and encourage their initiative, responsibility, and persistence in their efforts and their resolve to overcome all difficulties.

Milorad Mutavdzic stressed the unanimity of the assessments by commands and the party committee that in carrying out all the tasks there is full unity of all subjective forces in the Titograd Military District. He stressed that all units of the military area are fully built up and trained as a strike section of our armed forces and of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In strengthening the general combat readiness of all units and institutions of the military area, in Mutavdzic's words, significant results have been achieved in perfecting the system of leadership and command, in improving the organizational-formation structure, in mobilizing command readiness and in promoting training and education.

Noticeable progress has been made in finding new and improving existing solutions for increasing the firepower. Within the framework of the general modernization and reorganization of the army, new units are being organized and the existing ones are being better organized and equipped with modern means of combat which considerably increases their firepower.

About 2,130 new members have been admitted to membership in the League of Communists since the last electoral conference.

Speaking about some weaknesses of party organizations, Milorad Mutavdzic pointed out that solutions for them should be sought in consolidating the ideological consciousness of the soldiers' and officers' structure, in consolidating the basic League of Communists organizations' ability to act and in increasing responsibility for the consistent implementation of the program of training and education. Such solutions yield much greater results, Mutavdzic stressed. In his words, though, good results have been achieved. It is necessary to continue to formulate more objective criteria for the official assessment of officers, for awarding recognition and for the education of officers and for the decisionmaking on incentives for soldiers, officers and civilians working in army units.

Officer Milutin Petrovic drew attention by asserting that in the consciousness of individual members of the League of Communists the concept existed that some people are charged with doing party work while others are merely obliged to attend meetings of the basic League of Communists organizations. It is necessary to create such a climate in party organizations in which military collectives will live in line with their decisions and actions. Dragoluub Djurdjic also said something similar and stressed that party organizations increasingly should be that force which will create conditions in which the officers' and soldiers' structure will manifest full creative initiative and the ability to strengthen combat readiness. To set a personal example represents the strongest weapon in the struggle for the realization of the attitudes and tasks of the party, Djurdjic stressed.

Speaking on the tasks linked with the safeguarding and security of the state borders, Vasko Soskic stressed that border guards are both convinced of and ready to carry out this task in which there must be no omissions. All other issues are subordinated to the safeguarding and security of the state borders, Soskic said.

Cedo Djuranovic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Montenegro League of Communists, greeted the delegates of the sixth electoral conference of the League of Communists of the Titograd Military District on behalf of the Central Committee of the Montenegro League of Communists. He stressed the great results achieved in the combat training of YPA units and their contribution to the solving topical social tasks. Djuranovic recalled the difficult socio-economic situation in the country and the complex nature of the international circumstances. He noted that in such conditions the stability of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection depended fundamentally on the efficiency of the action of the League of Communists and of society as a whole to resolve, above all, topical economic problems.

Officer Pregrag Djuric, member of the Committee of the League of Communists organization in the YPA, attended the sixth electoral conference of the League of Communists of the Titograd Military District.

Officer Milorad Mutavodzic was reelected chairman of the Committee of the League of Communists organization of the Titograd Military District, and Officer Radovan Lakovic, secretary of the Committee's Presidium.

The delegates of the conference sent a greetings telegram to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

YOUTH GROUPS CRITICIZE MLADOST KAPOR INTERVIEW

Bosnia-Hercegovina Group

AU191625 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 82 p 6

[M. Caric report]

[Text] "We seriously discuss the problems of the youth press in our country only when some kind of an 'excess situation' develop, as for instance the latest case with the interview of Moma Kapor in the newspaper MLADOST; and then the problems of the youth press, which have been accumulating for a long time, again continue to be unsolved."

This appraisal was repeated several times at yesterday's session of the Republican Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Bosnia-Hercegovina, together with the observation that "the battle cannot be won with such behavior and statements." And there are good reasons for the battle for, as was stated at the session, "the opposition forces in our self-management are on the offensive and they try in all possible ways to attract our youth, because they have not future without the youth."

It was proposed that the editorial board of the newspaper MLADOST should include representatives of all republics and provinces, and this proposal, together with a thorough examination of the concept of the newspaper MLADOST, will shortly appear on the agenda of the Presidium of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. The series of articles entitled "Anonymous Soldier" appearing in that newspaper under its author's pseudonym of Jozo Dzugashvili was also criticized. As stated at the session, this series of articles deeply insulted our army.

During the discussion in this connection, it was self-critically emphasized that the youth organization should react to these occurences much more quickly and sharply, but nothing was said about the reasons why this has not been done.

At the same time, criticism was also addressed to the so-called bigger newspapers which write about the young people nearly exclusively only when some difficulties are involved, whereas their successes, with the exception of labor actions, draw very little attention.

Yugoslav Youth Group

AU191755 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Conference of Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation is underway in Belgrade. Here is a report by Nenad Sebek:

The first point of the agenda, (?fixed in advance), was for the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation to adopt a position on some articles published in the MLADOST magazine. This concerned, first of all, an interview with Momo Kapor published not quite a month ago, which caused a considerable upheaval and met with sharp denunciation from sociopolitical organizations; and some further articles directed, as is said, towards compromising our sociopolitical system.

The position adopted by the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation says, among other things, that Momo Kapor's interview most profoundly insults and denigrates the achievements and values of our revolution, and throws mud at our overall self-managing socialist system. Publishing such and similar articles does not agree with the editorial policy of the MLADOST magazine, which above all is directed to educate the young Yusoslav generation in the spirit of our revolution and self-managing socialist development.

This position having been adopted, Zoran Erak, chief and responsible editor of MLADOST, said that the publication of this interview was assessed by the editorial board to be an editor's and editorial error, and its content to be unsuitable for the program and editorial design of MLADOST. It was noted that the responsibility for this error is borne by the culture section editor, who prepared the said interview and set it to print outside the usual professional and political norms. This entire case will also be discussed by the party organization of the MLADOST magazine on Monday.

Afterwards, the Presidium of the Confernce of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation passed on to the usual agenda for its 25th session. It discussed the preparation and training for all-people's defense and social self-protection of youths who do not attend schools, and the tasks of the Socialist Youth Federation in this sphere. A discussion is under way on preparing and selecting youths for secondary military schools, military academies, all-people's defense faculties, reserve officers' schools and squad leader courses.

VOJVODINA OIL INDUSTRY APPLIES FOR EXPORTING

AU181953 Belgrade BORBA In Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 82 p 1

[B. Gulan report]

[Summary] "Novi Sad, 14 Mar -- For further oil and gas exploration at home and abroad, Novi Sad Nafta-Gas requires $61 million. If this sum is not forthcoming, there is a realistic possibility that 5 percent of the oil found in Angola and the $25 million invested in exploration in Algeria will be lost." Nafta-Gas has therefore applied to the Federal Executive Council to be allowed to export 340,000 tons of crude oil to earn $92 million. Nafta-Gas would retain 55 percent of that sum.

Ivan Senk, president of the managing board of Nafta-Gas, says that it has been planned to increase domestic oil production to 1.3 million tons this year, but the production of the existing wells is falling at an annual rate of 6 to 8 percent. Therefore, new wells must be opened and this requires imported equipment. Nafta-Gas needs $27 million for work in Yugoslavia and over $33 for work abroad.

At present, 37 wells cannot be fully exploited for lack of imported equipment. Nafta-Gas, with its 4,000 workers, is searching for oil in Angola, Algeria, Tunisia, Gabon and China. Oil has been found in Angola, and Nafta-Gas and INA-Naftaplin will each be getting 5 percent of the oil produced there in the coming 15 years. Over $25 million has been invested so far in Algeria; the share in oil and gas found there will be 49 percent.